

SEP 16 1918

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

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JOURNAL.

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WHOLE NUMBER 2873.

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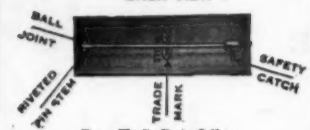


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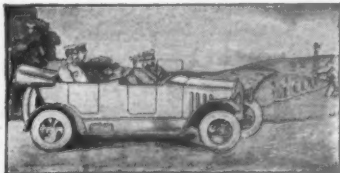
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MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Sept. 5, 1918.

In addition to confirming all the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard nominations of Aug. 29, as already noted, the Senate on Sept. 5 also confirmed the following Marine Corps nominations of Sept. 3:

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS, MARINE CORPS.

Captains to be Majors, Temporary.

Captains to be majors, temporary, from July 1, 1918: H. Schmidt, G. C. DeNeale, A. R. Sutherland, R. E. Brumbaugh, E. C. Long, H. L. Smith, W. M. McIlvain, R. D. Lowle, S. B. Kennedy, M. R. Thacher, M. B. Humphrey, W. B. Sullivan, G. W. Martin, G. K. Shuler, D. S. Barry, Jr., D. L. S. Brewster, T. G. Hunter, Jr., B. F. Hickey, J. L. Doney, J. A. Gray, W. O. MacCrone, C. A. E. King, P. C. Marmion, L. B. Stephenson, J. L. Mayer, B. A. Moeller, A. Young, O. H. Metcalf, H. C. Pierce, N. C. Bates, D. B. Roben, H. K. Pickett, M. S. Berry, H. D. MacLachlan, J. B. Seabee, V. E. Stack, T. A. Seacor, T. M. Luby, H. P. Torrey, G. A. Stowell, H. L. Larsen, W. H. Rupertus, J. L. Underhill, L. E. Fagan, Jr., K. E. Rocky, B. C. Murchison, E. T. Lloyd, A. H. Turnage, G. W. Hamilton, L. M. Bourne, Jr., D. H. Miller, M. H. Kingman, A. DeCarre, O. S. Baker, J. F. S. Norris, A. Kingston, S. L. Howard, L. H. Miller, A. C. Dearing, R. J. Mitchell and R. O. Burwell.

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First lieutenants to be captains, temporary, from July 1, 1918: W. A. Worton, W. E. Campbell, Jr., J. H. Platt, J. F. Rorke, C. McK. Krauss, A. V. Parker, J. F. Horn, R. W. Davidson, G. E. Hayes, S. W. Hoffman, S. B. O'Neill, L. B. Covert, R. A. Kennedy, J. F. Talbot, S. A. Beard, J. L. Garner, Jr., J. W. Thomason, Jr., R. L. Duane, C. Ball, G. F. Hill, K. E. Schwinn, D. E. Root, M. B. Curtis, C. T. Brooks, J. L. Denham, H. Hardy, W. T. H. Galliford, R. B. Buchanan, B. R. Avent, W. H. McCormick, D. R. Kilduff, J. A. Connor, C. N. Muldrow, E. W. Jacobsen, H. McFarland, W. D. Shelly, J. T. Walker, B. A. Bone, F. W. Wilson, C. F. Dietz, O. P. Smith, H. Shippey, J. G. Ward, R. C. Anthony, J. Bartholomew, S. R. Vandenberg, R. G. Thaxton, J. D. McLean, P. S. Whiting, R. Blake, H. D. Linscott, J. G. E. Kipp, W. T. Clement, R. L. Schiesswohl, R. E. West, E. D. Howard, A. H. Noble, K. E. Kinyon, W. A. Duckham, H. Peffey, P. D. Strong, B. Goodman, H. D. Campbell, L. Passmore, L. W. Bartol, D. Kenyon, J. A. Nelms, C. O. Henry, J. Sellon, J. T. Smith, R. E. Knapp, H. R. Mason, H. P. Mason, C. S. Wallace, S. C. Cumming, G. B. Lockhart, J. D. Macklin, E. L. Burwell, Jr., J. S. Hart, O. T. Pfeiffer, R. S. Pendleton, L. O. Shepherd, Jr., J. F. Blanton.

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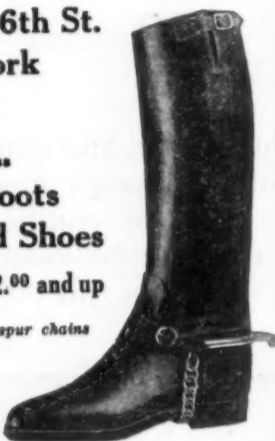
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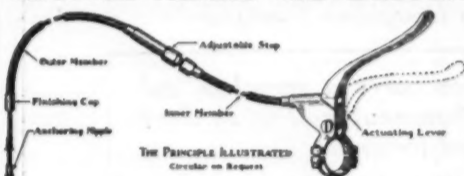
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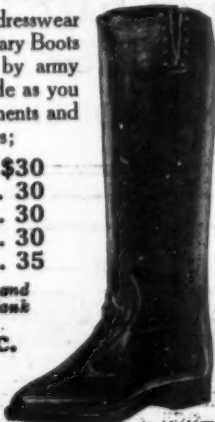
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D. C. Levy, J. H. Fellows, L. G. De Haven, J. S. Tyler, L. W. Jones, H. E. Stovall, C. E. Milham, D. P. Cowan, R. L. Montague, L. A. Dences, J. R. Minter, R. B. Stuart, J. Wood, A. R. Holderby, 3d, C. S. Wilcox, F. W. Eiker, T. J. Torkelson, R. S. Wilson, M. A. Richal, W. B. Shealy, R. A. Barnett, Jr., F. B. Reed, F. B. Wilbur, L. D. Johnson, E. B. Pendleton, J. Kaluf, J. H. Fitzgerald and S. A. Milliken.

Second Lieutenants to be first Lieutenants, temporary, from July 18, 1918: H. D. F. Long, J. Diskin, R. L. Iams, L. Carter, G. Nielsen, W. J. Moore, C. D. Baylis, R. B. Dwyer, W. G. Kilgore, H. E. Leland, W. S. Cranmer, J. F. Leslie, D. R. Nimmer, W. J. Platten, A. G. Williams, G. F. Kremin, J. F. Dunlap, M. B. Treilfall, W. H. Batts and T. G. Williams.

Second Lieutenants to be first Lieutenants, temporary, from Aug. 16, 1918: H. Talbot, E. B. Moore, F. W. Hemsoth, E. M. Northensold, D. Kipness, R. K. Ryland, W. D. Wray, U. O. Stokes, E. W. Garvin, C. P. Phelps, E. B. Hinson, S. L. Zee, H. W. Whitney, C. A. Phillips, H. G. Fortune, C. E. Lighter, F. Thomas, J. Gaudet, W. S. Cowles, Jr., A. G. Armstrong, V. P. Bleasdale, B. E. Tow, J. W. Beckett, R. A. Hicks, H. F. Swindler, W. C. Parker, R. L. Jarnagin, N. D. McClure, H. T. Palmer.

J. Halla, G. L. Ferguson, E. E. Mann, M. H. Silverthorn, G. L. Ball, K. A. Inman, C. N. Briggs, A. J. Ferch, R. S. Benepie, J. McI. Adam, R. L. Bard, R. C. Bayne, A. H. Wambagans, C. T. Langan, A. F. Lamey, J. H. Heckman, C. F. Conahan, E. W. Staunton, C. E. Hunting, K. C. Hash, N. McA. Moss, P. Eastman, R. Sunderland, A. J. Polander, J. C. Scroggins, C. P. Flood, L. N. Medaris, T. W. Wagoner, F. R. Sparger, C. C. Cameron, A. W. Paul, H. G. Joerger, I. B. Purdy, J. Ayrault, Jr., J. A. Tracy, C. Wilson, H. E. Rothrock, R. F. Murphy, R. E. Towey, C. R. Francis, M. B. Houston, F. X. Bleicher, H. B. McPeak, O. A. Swan, F. B. Geotge, R. C. Paddock, N. H. Wilson, J. C. Grayson, J. A. Scanlon, R. L. Byrd, C. J. Reilly, W. S. Gaspar, D. G. Oglesby, E. B. Orr, O. A. MacKinnon, H. McClintock, K. B. Stiles, D. G. Stookey, B. F. Johnson, J. H. Parker, R. F. Moyer, J. D. Desmond, H. P. Stron, N. E. Clauson, J. C. Ellis, J. C. Cottrell, S. W. Purdy, C. P. Hedberg, C. D. Wingstrand, E. U. Hakala, L. J. Davis, R. B. Kirkbride, L. A. Poole, R. Boydston, E. K. Smith, S. Thayer, Jr., W. G. Gibson, H. J. Davis, E. F. Johnson, A. D. Godbey and J. A. McShane.

Second Lieut. Henry L. Hulbert to be a first Lieutenant, temporary, from July 2, 1918.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS ON RETIRED LIST.

Officers on retired list of Marine Corps to be majors on retired list, for temporary service, from July 1, 1918: Capt. Daniel W. B. Blake, Alfred McC. Robbins, Harold C. Daniels, Frederic Kensel, Frank L. Martin, Daniel M. Gardner, Jr., Cleburn McCauley, Harold Colvocoresses, Ralph E. Walker and Alexander B. Mickell.

NAVY ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

Enlisted Men Commended.

Secretary Daniels has commended Alonzo E. Seright, pharmacist's mate, third class, U.S.N., for his heroism in rescuing from drowning Pvt. H. H. Smith, U.S. Marine Corps, who fell overboard while patrolling mosquito breeding areas near Scott's Island. Seright swam fifty feet and dived repeatedly before he succeeded in locating Smith in fifteen feet of water, partly embedded in the mud. After much exertion he brought him to the surface, apparently dead, but by prompt application of first aid measures resuscitated him. Seright's home is in Kansas City, Mo.

Others commended by Secretary Daniels for acts of heroism are:

Adam J. Bettinger, boatswain's mate, first class, U.S.N., and Ernest L. Pemberton, seaman, second class, U.S.N., for a gallant attempt to rescue a member of the crew of a British ship who was struggling to make headway against the tide. Bettinger's home is in Brooklyn, N.Y., and Pemberton's in New Haven, Conn.

Otto A. Valfer, yeoman, third class, U.S.N., for rescuing a woman bather at Howard Beach, Long Island, N.Y. His home is in New York.

Louis Friedman, seaman, second class, U.S.N., for jumping overboard and rescuing a man who was unable to save himself in the strong tide that was running. Friedman's home is in San Francisco.

Frederick L. Cook, electrician, second class, U.S.N., for his devotion to duty when the American schooner Madrugada was sunk by an enemy submarine on Aug. 15. He remained at his post under fire for five hours after all hands had left, sending out S.O.S. calls and finally was forced to jump overboard to reach one of the small boats. New Orleans is Cook's home.

Navy Enlisted Casualties.

The Navy Department is informed that Dale V. Campbell, quartermaster, second class, U.S.N., and Leslie A. Barnett, quartermaster, second class, U.S.N., were killed in France Aug. 22 in a seaplane accident. Campbell's body has not been recovered.

The department is also informed that John P. McArdle, carpenter's mate, third class, U.S.N.R.F., died Aug. 22 from a compound fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a scaffold.

Seven civilians and a Navy fireman were scalded to death Aug. 24 at a port of embarkation when a steam pipe in a coal bunker on a transport about to leave her dock for sea burst. The civilians, who were coal passers, were about to go ashore when the accident took place. The member of the crew killed was Delos LeR. Peay, fireman, third class, U.S.N. Seven other civilian coal passers were scalded. A court of inquiry has been ordered.

The Navy Department announces that James H. Mallon, yeoman, third class, of New York city, fell overboard from the U.S.S. Louisville and was drowned. John Milton Perry, musician, first class, whose home was in Monrovia, Texas, died of an abdominal wound, and William H. Sims, seaman, second class, was drowned at the U.S. training camp, Key West, Fla. His home was at Lakeland, Fla.

Leonard J. Kneeland, Q.M., second class, whose home was at Chadwick, N.Y., and John J. McVeigh, Q.M., second class, of Philadelphia, were killed in France Aug. 22 as the result of the explosion of a bomb.

Thomas H. Rea, chief Q.M., was seriously injured in a kite balloon accident at Rockaway, N.Y., Aug. 25. His home is at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Shipley Nichols, quartermaster, first class, was lost overboard from Submarine Chaser No. 325 Aug. 21. His body was not recovered. His home was in New York city.

Frederick C. Clark, fireman, second class, was suffocated in a coal bunker of the U.S.S. Albany while coaling ship Aug. 22. His home was at Wenatchee, Wash. Herbert F. Canfield, chief quartermaster (aviation), U.S.N.R.F., was killed in a seaplane accident at Miami, Fla., Aug. 26. His home was at Seattle, Wash.

William J. Cleveland, apprentice seaman, U.S.N.R.F., attached to Wissinickon Barracks, was drowned at

Continued on page 46.

When the Ship Went Down They Were SAFE, Dry and Warm

In the Ever-Warm Safety-Suit

On the
U.S.S. Pres.
LINCOLN

M. A. Rodgers, Chief Electrician of the "President Lincoln," says:
"I was lying in bed sick. A suit (an Ever-Warm Safety-Suit) was handed to me. I put it on and jumped. I was surprised to find it was keeping me warm and dry, perfectly upright. I remained in my suit until rescued."

On H.M.
R.M.S.
AURANIA

E. R. Leak, Steward on the "Aurania," says:
"I slipped the suit on in a few seconds. I had never tried it on before and was surprised at the ease with which I rode the sea—which was running high and very choppy. . . . We were all picked up by a trawler, and as no quarters were available I slept and lived in my suit two days and nights, to keep warm."



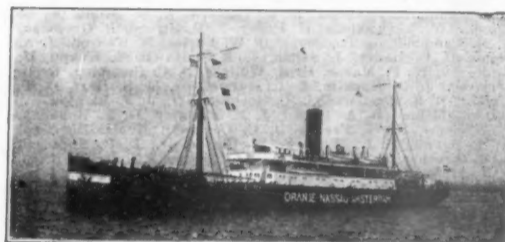
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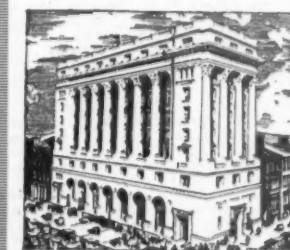
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U. S. Army Officers

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These officers have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars because of the economies effected by our enormous production and our method of distribution.

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Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Carlstrom Field, Fla.
Dorr Field, Fla.
Camp Johnston, Fla.
Camp Gordon, Ga.
Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
Camp Hancock, Ga.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Camp Funston, Kas.
Ft. Riley, Kas.
Camp Taylor, Ky.
Camp Meade, Md.
Camp Custer, Mich.
Camp Shelby, Miss.

Camp Greene, N. C.
Camp Jackson, S. C.
Camp Sevier, S. C.
Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
Chickamauga Park, Tenn.
Camp Travis, Tex.
Camp Stanley, Tex.
Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Kelly Field, Tex.
Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

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NAVY ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

Continued from page 44.

Cape May, N.J., Aug. 24. His home was at Philadelphia.

Clarence Singles Evans, previously reported as wounded when Submarine Chaser 209 was fired on by the S.S. Felix Taussig, died Aug. 29 as a result of his injuries.

Thomas Sumner Finnegan, machinist's mate, first class, U.S.N.R.F., died Sept. 2 from severe burns on board the U.S.S. Solace.

Howard Lee Jackson, seaman, second class, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Ohio, drowned while swimming from Ship Sept. 1.

The Navy Department reports that the following enrolled men were injured in an airplane accident at Key West, Fla., on Sept. 1: Harry B. DeKay, machinist's mate, second class, U.S.N.R.F.; Thomas R. Symington, chief Q.M., U.S.N.R.F. The condition of both men is reported as favorable.

HOW GASSING AFFECTS SOLDIERS.

The Bulletin of the Canada Army Medical Corps in an article on cases of soldiers who have been gassed on the French front says that seventy-two percent of the cases seen by certain Canadian surgeons complained of soreness of the eyes at some period. Of these forty-seven percent showed conjunctivitis, or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyelids and the eyeballs. Irritation of the nose and throat was a frequent effect. Fifty-five per cent. of all patients sneezed violently after having been gassed. A large proportion of the men examined also had coryza, or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. Pharyngitis, or inflammation of the throat, was commonly present. The larynx was affected in sixty-three percent. Another common symptom was that of pain in the chest, fifty-seven percent of the men complaining of this. Cough was present in eighty percent of the cases; bronchitis in fifteen percent; dyspnea (difficulty in breathing due to ineffective action of the heart) in twenty-seven percent, and cyanosis (a disordered condition of the circulation, causing a bluish color in the skin) is six per cent. Beyond quickening of the pulse in some cases there was no evidence of the heart being directly affected. Vomiting was present in sixty percent of the cases, while ten percent had nausea without vomiting. Abdominal pain was complained of by nineteen percent. It was nearly always in the epigastrium (the upper part of the stomach) and was described as of a burning character. Twenty-four percent of the men showed definite skin lesions, one-half of these having blisters. The remainder showed first degree burns only. Seventy-eight percent of those gassed complained of headache at one time or another. Three men told of having collapsed, or fainted, when gassed. A number spoke of weakness and pains in the muscles. Only one man showed definite symptoms of jaundice. Forty-three showed a temperature of ninety-nine or over on admission to the hospital, and of these thirteen had a temperature of over 100. Bronchitis was present in ten of these cases. The vast majority of the cases,

the surgeons reported, seemed to be due to phosphene, or what is known as "yellow," gas.

EMBARKATION PORT ACTIVITIES.

The embarkation of over 1,600,000 United States troops and their safe transportation across the Atlantic ocean to join the Allied forces fighting against Germany, which was announced by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., on Sept. 4 as having been attained, is one of the greatest military accomplishments in the history of the world. While the convoy work of the United States and British navies secured the safe transit of this great mass of troops, their preparation and quick assembly for embarkation would not have been possible were it not for the perfect system and co-ordination put into operation by the War Department, and carried out by officers at training camps, cantonments, and elsewhere. In this connection the efficient work of officers of all arms on duty at the several ports of embarkation should not be lost sight of, for upon them falls the responsibility of getting the troops on the transports with the utmost expedition, and also the vast amount of food and supplies which must continually follow.

The Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J., is one of the most important embarkation ports, a veritable hive of numerous industries. It has been under command of Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., who has, however, recently been relieved from this duty and assigned to command the 16th Division, to be organized at Camp Kearny, Cal. General Shanks, who has a large force of officers of various branches of the Service to assist him, has many miles of territory under his jurisdiction, not only at the great docks, but at the large embarkation camps, at Camp Merritt, N.J., and at Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y., also included in his command. He has proved himself a most able officer, and has contributed largely in making the big record in the speedy transportation of our men over the ocean.

At the embarkation piers the work of loading and unloading troop and freight transports is so systematized that there is not the slightest confusion. As fast as transports are ready troops from the embarkation camps at Camp Mills and Camp Merritt, selected for particular transports, are landed at the piers and march aboard at the hour designated. Before leaving either camp a final inspection is made of each man as to his physical fitness, and any shortage in equipment is made good. Every organization boarding a transport is completely equipped, muster rolls are made out and checked previous to leaving the embarkation camps and is again checked upon arrival aboard the transport, so that every man can be surely accounted for. Assignments of troops to transports are all made previous to the troops leaving camp. Every unit is assigned to a particular part of the steamer, and every man knows his place. So perfect is the system at the docks, that a big troop transport is boarded by troops on one side of the dock, while another transport on the opposite side that has crossed the ocean is being unloaded of wounded men, etc., without the least interference of one with the other. Wounded

men received at Hoboken are all taken to Ellis Island, and from there are sent to various hospitals for treatment. Railroad freight tracks run the length of the shore end of the piers, from which freight is loaded or unloaded at the dock heads. Lighters and barges alongside the ships are also used. In addition to the embarkation piers at Hoboken troops are also embarked on British steamers at other large piers, where the same orderly and speedy system prevails. British steamers have carried possibly a little more than half of the 1,600,000 American troops sent abroad, and American steamers have transported the rest. The long line of Hoboken docks has been improved in many ways since they were taken possession of by the United States, and additions to the buildings have been considerable. Numerous offices have been fitted up to accommodate the large force of officers and civilians on duty.

Welfare Work at the Port.

An important element of the Port of Embarkation is the many branches of welfare work for the benefit of the troops destined for overseas. Few realize except the soldiers themselves the many benefits extended at Camps Merritt and Mills through the kindness and generosity of welfare organizations and public spirited citizens, and also by the activity of the camp commanders. The welfare work at the two camps and at the docks, is under the direct charge of Chaplain James T. Axton, U.S.A., who is not only an indefatigable worker, but works along broad, practical and consistent lines, accomplishing wonderful results and holding the respect and confidence of all who know him. As told in our issue of Aug. 10, page 1908, he supervises and co-ordinates no less than thirty-two welfare activities, and is attached to the staff of General Shanks for this purpose. Chaplain Axton is also quite a financier, for he handles some \$100,000 a month incident to welfare work. Men arriving at the various docks at no matter what hour are met by faithful women of the Red Cross, who serve them all with coffee and buns, and provide cards to mail home announcing their safe arrival abroad. The Y.M.C.A., the K. of C., the Y.W.C.A., the Hebrew Welfare Association and others, all help in the welfare work along the water front and at the camps. Among the most acceptable of the goods sent for the entertainment of the men abroad are many hundreds of boxes of books, and numerous talking machines. Chaplains of the Army at present assisting Chaplain Axton at the port of embarkation in ship duty, welfare work, etc., are G. D. Cox, L. L. Burkhalter, H. A. Dalton, F. J. Dodd, Patrick Murphy, A. L. Catterlin and R. H. McLaughlin. Activities for the benefit, entertainment and welfare of officers and men at Camp Mills and Merritt are of the most extensive and gratifying description, and everything possible is done to make the life at these camps enjoyable for those waiting for their long voyage. Probably no camps in the United States can equal them in this respect. It would be impossible in this article to describe fully these camps and their many welfare activities. The facts given below describe only in brief some of the more important details.

CAMP MERRITT.

Camp Merritt, N.J., is at present under command of Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Marmon, Inf., U.S.A., who is most energetic and efficient in looking after its numerous de-

tails. The barracks at this camp are permanent wooden buildings, and over 60,000 men can be accommodated at the camp, improvements at which are being constantly made. Provision to accommodate 80,000 troops will probably be made. The Liberty Theater, of which Lieut. Royston Jennings, 49th Inf., is the enterprising manager, seats 2,800 persons. It has a complete up-to-date stage equipment and gives first class attractions every night. It is believed it has taken in more box office cash than any other camp theater. The building is an ornament to the camp, and is surrounded with pretty flower beds. Notable professional performers are seen there frequently. The price of admission is twenty-five and fifty cents.

Merritt Hall, presented to the camp by Mrs. Wesley Merritt, widow of General Merritt, U.S.A., is for the benefit of enlisted men. It is a model structure, complete with a large library, cafeteria, pool room, kitchen, etc., and is in charge of Chaplain Gordon Dale Cox. The meals, furnished under the direction of Mr. Thomas G. Hicks, are of the best quality and are reasonable in price. The hall is highly appreciated, as is attested by the crowds of men that patronize it.

Another fine building is the Officers' Club, which was donated through the Red Cross by several wealthy persons. It is homelike and attractive, with library, pool room, etc. All the welfare buildings at the camp have to be approved by General Shanks, before being erected, and this action assures proper construction. Chaplain Axton's opinion on plans is also invited. The Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Christian Association have fine, large halls where many men are entertained in a wholesome manner. The back of the stage of the K. of C. building has sliding doors, behind which is an altar, used in church service.

The Creskill Visitors' House, presided over by Mrs. Hurd, is maintained by the Y.W.C.A., and is a charming, homelike place. It includes a cafeteria. Another inviting homelike house is the Catholic Visitors' House, presided over by Mrs. E. Hannon, maintained by a Catholic woman's society. At both places every courtesy is shown to visitors. The Hostess House of the Y.W.C.A., on the main road running through the camp, must not be forgotten. It is one of the busiest places in the camp, where many visitors apply to see relatives in the camp, who are sent for. All the visitors' houses in camp send for officers and men at the request of visitors and this work is finely systematized.

Another of the camp's most valuable features is the 1,600-bed hospital of the Red Cross and the Sun Parlor. The Christian Science Welfare House, to the north of the camp, has a large ice water tank on the roadside with twelve drinking faucets, which, as the sign reads, is for "thirsty soldiers." Plans have been prepared for a Hebrew Welfare House. No officer or man can go astray for lack of wholesome entertainment at Camp Merritt, and any person who cannot be satisfied with life there would hardly be pleased anywhere.

Another enterprise for the entertainment of officers which Chaplain Axton supervises, and one that is extremely popular, is the Central Park Officers' House at 12 East Sixty-seventh street, New York city. This is a fine residence secured through the liberality of one of New York's most patriotic and broad-minded women. It was fitted up under the direction of Chaplain Axton and accommodates forty officers. The cost is only seventy-five cents for room and breakfast, and those who enjoy a refined, quiet, homelike resting place find it there.

In Hoboken there is also an Officers' House at Third and Hudson streets, fitted up with all the appointments of a first-class hotel. Both officers and the families of officers are accommodated at this house, which is very handy to the docks and is a very popular place.

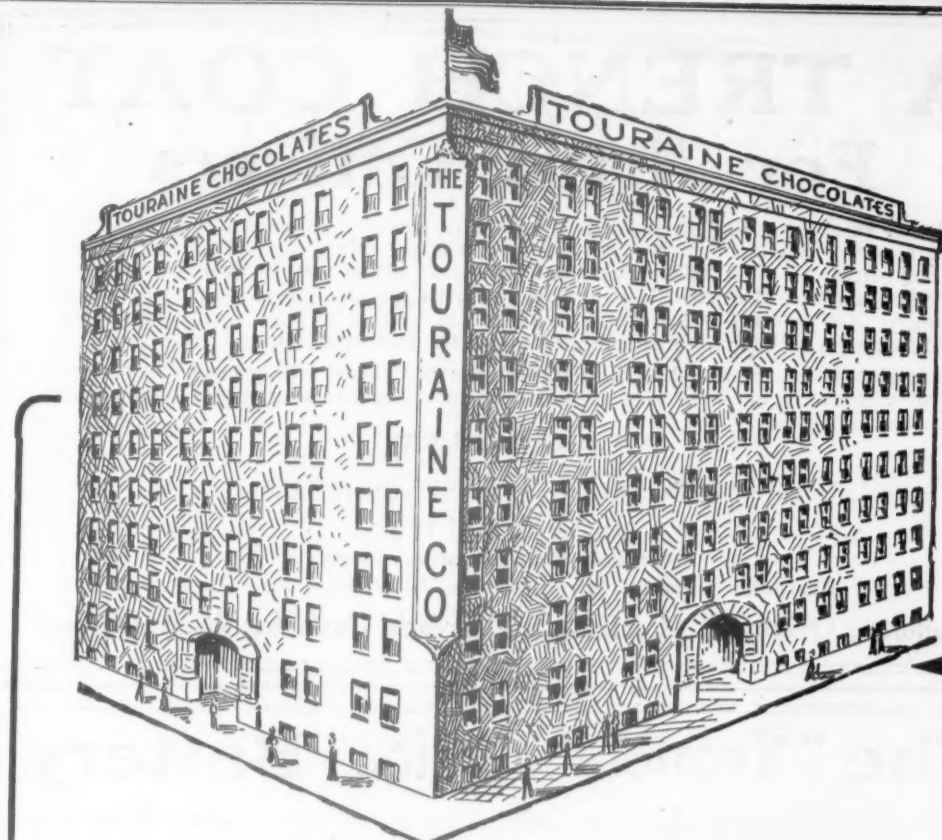
CAMP MILLS.

Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y., is a tent camp, and some idea of its vastness may be had from the fact that it will now accommodate 60,000 officers and men waiting for transportation abroad. It was originally intended for a temporary summer camp only, but the indications are that it will be made a permanent camp. Camp Mills is really a wonderful camp, and is an apt demonstration of what an energetic and efficient camp commander can accomplish, surrounded with a live staff of assistants. Last winter Camp Mills was a perfect desert land with only a few ragged tents on it left behind by the Rainbow Division, torn by the winds of winter. Its present commander, Major Richard H. Pickering, Inf., U.S.A., has worked an amazing transformation. The camp, which has been greatly enlarged, now has miles of graded streets and roads, sewers, a great water supply, and other essentials. Under the supervision of Capt. F. G. Moreau, Inf., U.S.A., who, among other qualifications, has those of a landscape gardener, 6,000 trees and shrubs have been planted and are thriving; 2,000,000 plants have been planted, and add a bit of green to the ocean of dirt the camp is pitched on. At another corner of the camp the coat of arms of the United States has been deftly formed by flowers and greens by Captain Moreau, and at another part of the camp the National Flag appears in a flower bed. Many feet of rustic fence have been added to walks and about buildings, and over 1,000 loads of dirt have been dumped into hollows to fill them up.

One of the most remarkable features of the camp is the elaborate post exchange system, in which Major Pickering takes just pride. These exchanges do a cash business of from \$8,000 to \$13,000 a day. The officers' store, for example, sells everything an officer needs in the way of uniform and equipment, and at low price. An officer can get anything he wants; if the article should not happen to be there the exchange will get it. One officer the other day wanted a motor boat in a hurry to present to a relative. Of course the exchange did not have a boat in stock, but it ordered one for the officer before he left for overseas. The officers' store is in a very large building and is a regular department store. It is probably the most elaborate of any similar camp store in the United States. The stores for enlisted men are equally well conducted. There are some five stores all told. There is a tailor shop, with a large capacity for work, post exchange, athletic building, where all kinds of athletic goods can be procured, and other essential permanent camp buildings.

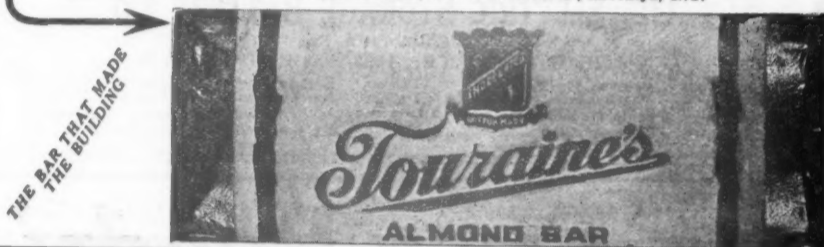
The camp recreation hall, now being constructed under the direction of Major Pickering from the profits of the post exchanges, is a mammoth building, and is one of the biggest enterprises to be found in any camp. It will cost about \$50,000, and will be used for boxing, roller skating, dancing, etc. There will be seats all around the huge floor, and some idea of its size may be had from the fact that the dance floor will be seventy-five by 110 feet, clear of posts. At present there is an outdoor theater where excellent amusement is provided. The welfare features at Camp Mills also include a most attractive officers' house, with screened veranda, library, kitchen, etc., built from funds donated by a generous

Continued on page 48.



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EMBARKATION PORT ACTIVITIES.

Continued from page 47.

citizen and his wife, under the supervision of Chaplain Axton. There is an elaborate and artistically built Y.M.C.A. building, and a very fine and homelike Catholic Visitors' House. This is in charge of Miss Olive Titcomb, and the inviting cafeteria is in charge of Miss Mary M. Bull, with a number of obliging women assistants.

The camp is scrupulously clean, not only in so far as it is in the public view, but inside the various post exchanges, kitchens and buildings all rubbish must be promptly placed in receptacles and must be removed several times a day to a place of disposal. Major Pickering is insistent that all sanitary rules be kept.

OFFICIAL PROOF OF ENEMY SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

It was announced Sept. 5 that while the British government does not intend to abandon its policy of not supplying proof of the official utterances of its Ministers, yet it has been thought desirable to print the names of the commanding officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of, in order to substantiate the statement made by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons that "at least 150 of these ocean pests have been destroyed." The names of officers who commanded Austrian submarines are not to be included in the list. The greater part of the 150 officers referred to are dead, while others are prisoners of war and a few are interned in neutral countries. Among the officers named are Kapitän-Leutnant Schweiger, who while in command of the U-20, torpedoed the Lusitania in May, 1915. The U-20 was lost on the Danish coast in 1916, but Schweiger survived and was in command of the U-80, which was lost with all hands in September, 1917. Kapitän-Leutnant Paul Wagenfuhr, who sank the steamer Belgian Prince, July 31, 1917, and drowned forty of the crew whom he ordered to line up on the submarine's deck when the U-boat was about to submerge. His submarine, the U-44, was sunk with all hands about a fortnight later. Kapitän-Leutnant Rudolph Schneider, who torpedoed the steamer Arabic in August, 1915. Among those named as having escaped retribution, but whom the British navy has on its list, are, according to the statement: Korvetten-Kapitän Max Valentiner, who was responsible for many sinkings of vessels, among them the Norwegian steamer Magda, the Spanish steamer Pena Castillo, the Italian steamer Ancona, and the British steamer Persia. Kapitän-Leutnant Wilhelm Werner, for the sinking of hospital ships. Korvetten-Kapitän Freiherr von Forstner, who, when in command of the U-28, sank the British steamer Falaba and Agula. Kapitän-Leutnant Otto Weddigen, who sank the British cruisers Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir early in the war, is also reported as among the dead. The total number of submarine officers dead is forty-nine kapitän-leutnants, sixty-four ober-leutnants, four leutnants and two korvetten-kapitäns. There are fifteen kapitän-leutnants and twelve leutnants prisoners. Of those interned two are kapitän-leutnants and four ober-leutnants. One kapitän-leutnant succeeded in making his way to Germany after his submarine was sunk.

SOCIETIES TO UNITE IN A COMMON DRIVE.

President Wilson wrote to Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities, on Sept. 3 suggesting that as the War Department has recognized the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army as accepted instrumentalities through which men in the ranks are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morale, he request these societies to combine their approaching appeals for funds in a single campaign, preferably during the week of Nov. 11, so that in their solicitation of funds, as well as in their work in the field, they may act in as complete co-operation and fellowship as possible. The President adds that in doing so the various organizations would not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, each having its own traditions, principles and relationships. In making public the President's letter Mr. Fosdick said the budgets of the seven authorized societies have been approved by the War Department, through the commission on training camp activities, for the following amounts: Y.M.C.A., \$100,000,000; Y.W.C.A., \$15,000,000; National Catholic War Council (including the work of the Knights of Columbus and special war activities for women), \$30,000,000; Jewish Welfare Board, \$3,600,000; American Library Association, \$3,500,000; War Camp Community Service, \$15,000,000, and Salvation Army, \$3,500,000, making a total of \$170,500,000. This sum, the largest ever asked for in a single appeal, will be the goal of the drive for the week of Nov. 11.

EQUIPMENT FOR FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

It is directed by the War Department that hereafter the entire personnel of the field regiments, except chaplains and members of the Medical Department attached, will be armed with a pistol. Rifles will no longer be part of the equipment for Field Artillery regiments. Eight automatic rifles will be furnished to each battery, headquarters company and supply company of Field Artillery regiments. No additional personnel will be allotted for these automatic rifles. All rifles now in possession of Field Artillery regiments shall be turned in at once to the nearest ordnance depot. Tables of Organization affected by this change of equipment are changed to conform therewith.

SPAIN SEIZES GERMAN STEAMERS.

The Spanish government decided on Aug. 31 to take over all the German steamships interned in Spanish ports, in accordance with Spain's recent note to Berlin, because of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels by German submarines. Foreign Minister Dato announced at a meeting of the Cabinet on the same night that the Spanish steamship Ataz-Mendi, carrying a cargo of coal from England to Spain, had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the vessel was saved. Following on this decision the Spanish government seized one of the interned German steamers. This action was taken because of the torpedoing of the Ataz-Mendi.

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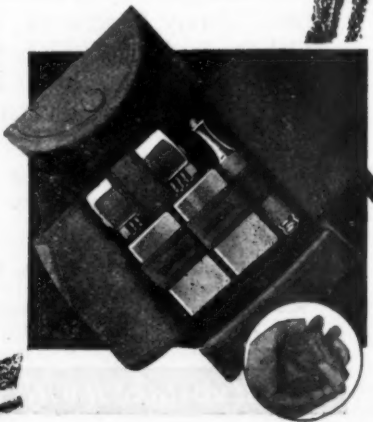
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ARMY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Food for the Army.

October requirements for food for the Army in the United States have been issued by the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps. These requirements show the total quantity of subsistence needed for the entire country and also the amounts required by the individual depots. Bids will be opened on Sept. 14 at twelve o'clock, Eastern time, in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington. Prominent items in the subsistence requirements for October are: 1,163,700 pounds of white corn meal, 671,000 pounds of yellow corn meal, 2,128,000 pounds of issue salt, 174,908 gallons of issue syrup, 297,516 cans of baking powder, 2,549,000 pounds of issue soap, 160,364 bottles of vanilla extract, 93,906 bottles of lemon extract, and 1,011,294 cans of assorted jams. Arrangements have been made by the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps for the installation of a food testing laboratory in the central office in Washington. The laboratory will be provided with the necessary equipment to test the quality of all food products, looking to the elimination of any possibility of the sale of inferior foods to the Army. Roasters for roasting coffee and equipment for the testing of tea and flour will be installed. The equipment for testing flour will include ovens for baking bread. The laboratory will also include all foods specified for use in the Army and these will be available for demonstration at all times. The samples will illustrate the quality of food, sizes and types of containers required, and also methods of packing for domestic and export use. The services of a number of chemists will be required in the work of this food testing laboratory. The addition of this laboratory to the machinery of the subsistence division is a part of the program of unceasing watchfulness that none but the best foods are provided for the Army.

Outfitting the New Draft Army.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, in an interview with newspaper correspondents Sept. 9, discussed the task of equipping the new draft army, with which the War Department is now confronted. Including the draft for the month of September, according to Provost Marshal General Crowder, the new army will number 2,700,000 men. General Wood said the estimated requirements of wool for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps between now and June 30, 1919, will be 266,000,000 pounds and approximately 17,500,000 pounds additional for semi-Governmental needs. This quantity, he said, will be available and will provide for the new addition to the present Army. After September 2,000,000 men will be called into service, between Oct. 1 and July 1 of next year. The greatest strain will be during the next three months because the drafts called in September, October, November and December will have to be outfitted, while the shipments overseas will have to be kept up and, in addition, woolen clothing will have to be issued to the men called this summer. No overcoats, blankets, woolen coats nor woolen breeches have been issued to them. The biggest problem of the Quartermaster Corps, he asserted, is distribution and the fact that distribution has to be made to each individual soldier. Speaking of the clothing provided for the new draft army General Wood said that on Aug. 1 there were on hand 5,000,000

woolen and 5,600,000 cotton breeches. There were 4,000,000 cotton coats, 4,000,000 woolen coats, 29,000,000 drawers, summer and winter weights; 24,000,000 undershirts, also summer and winter weights, and 5,200,000 blankets. The loss through Army raincoat frauds amounted to about \$2,000,000, but this was not borne by the Government, but by the contractors themselves, the Government having cancelled the contracts and then commandeered whatever raw material the contractors had on hand. Contracts were re-let to new firms or to firms that were not implicated. About one month's time in production was lost through the frauds. General Wood declared that every man in the eighteen to forty-five draft call during the fall and winter will find clothing ready for him. There will be a shortage in one or two items, but the supply will be sufficient to meet the demand. As to the purchase by the Government of cloth for officers' uniforms, after the General Staff expressed its approval in August the Government began buying cloth and proposals for the uniforms, ready made, are being called for. An officer may buy a ready made uniform or purchase the cloth from the Government and have a uniform made to order, as he prefers. An effort is being made to arrange with merchant tailors for a schedule price for making uniforms for officers.

Contracts for Army Shoes Awarded.

Awards for the manufacture of 2,021,000 pairs of metallic fastened field and marching shoes for the Army at a total cost of \$14,107,600, were made on Sept. 7 by the Quartermaster Corps to thirty-one shoe manufacturers in various parts of the country. The prices fixed by the shoes, leather and rubber goods branch were \$7.15 per pair for the field shoes, \$6.45 per pair for the marching shoes, \$9.05 per pair for the field shoes in large sizes (12½ to 15) and \$8.45 per pair for the marching shoes in large sizes (12½ to 15). Deliveries on the field shoes are to be completed Dec. 10, 1918, and on the marching shoes Jan. 31, 1919.

CHAIRMAN PADGETT'S INTERVIEW.

On his return from a tour of the war zones of the Allied countries on Sept. 8, Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, talked with a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as to his observations of conditions abroad as they concerned both our Army and Navy:

"What gave me the most satisfaction of all the things I saw," said Mr. Padgett, "was the wonderful fleet of the Allies, for it is a single fleet with one division British, another French and the third American, working in perfect co-ordination. I saw Vice Admiral Sims and he seemed to be in perfect health and well satisfied with the condition of naval affairs. I was well pleased with all I saw of the Navy both afloat and ashore."

Mr. Padgett stated that in conferences with the leading men of all the nations and with General Pershing, the one thing that he heard placed above all others was the need of sending man-power for the purpose of "keeping them going now that they have started." He quoted General Pershing as saying: "Send men and men and more men. There is no fear of our being unable to feed and supply them through any possible interruption of transportation, for the crops here have been wonderful and we can be supported for months." General Diaz, Generalissimo of the Italian armies, which the committee visited upon the Asiago plateau, said substantially the same thing and the King of Italy echoed that appeal, at the same time expressing his amazement at the accomplishment of the United States in sending an army of more than a 1,500,000 men across the ocean. Representatives of the British, French and Belgian governments expressed their astonishment at our Army transportation, saying that although they knew that America had vast resources, they were utterly amazed to see its young men converted into an army well able to hold its own with any of the troops on either side that have been engaged at any time since the beginning of the war, even though they had been under training for years.

NAVY ORDNANCE'S BIG MINE PRODUCTION.

Mine production by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy has been so highly developed that there is now a daily production of 1,000 mines, complete in every detail. Ordnance is keeping so far ahead of mine requirements of American and Allied naval forces in European waters that it is unnecessary to work on mine assembly or loading either Sundays or holidays. This satisfactory condition of mine production is the result of the development and standardization by the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, since the war began, of the new type of American mine. This new mine has all the advantages of the older types and practically none of their disadvantages, this being particularly true in their loading and laying. The new mine apparently is one of the safest in the world to handle, for there has not been an explosion or accident either loading or laying. In the design of the mine special care has been taken to fulfill all requirements of The Hague Convention. Should the mine break adrift from its anchor it is immediately rendered inactive by internal mechanism placed there for that specific purpose, and it floats on the surface where it can easily be destroyed. Should a ship strike a floating American mine the firing mechanism would not function.

To obtain these mines in such enormous quantities, as well as to preserve secrecy regarding their characteristics, a radical departure from usual manufacturing methods was adopted. Naval plants did not possess facilities

for manufacturing as many as 1,000 mines per month and such plants were congested with other work. It was impracticable to develop a great plant for the sole purpose of manufacturing mines, since there was not sufficient time for this purpose. The expedient was, therefore, adopted of dividing the mine into many parts and having these manufactured at different commercial plants, all the parts being brought together and assembled, the mine being then loaded at a central mine depot. The work was divided among 140 principal contractors and more than 400 sub-contractors. The unit cost of the new mine is about one-half that of mines before the war, notwithstanding the prevailing high cost of labor and raw materials. This is due to the fact that all the elements of the mine have been standardized in the same way that passenger automobile parts are standardized and that quantity production methods are followed.

ABRUPT END OF A STRIKE.

A story comes from Annapolis of the way some marines and bluejackets put an end to a strike that was holding up the completion of the great wireless station near the city. It appears that some men were at work stringing the final wires that would complete the connections and put the station in commission in about ten days. The workmen's first demand was that they should be allowed \$1 a day for the purchase of their lunches, and this was conceded, although the men were then being paid at the rate of \$90 a week. They then demanded double time each day for the time it took them to eat this lunch, but upon the refusal of the department to grant this request it was passed over. The next demand came as a condition of their continuing the work that an exception should be made in their case of the rule that made the location a dry zone. This was not granted, so they quit work, stating that as a condition of returning to complete the job they would insist upon having their daily allowance of drink and their double pay for meal hours, and that since it had not been granted at the first request they would now insist upon having this double pay not only from the date of their first demand, but from the time they began the job. They were told that their demand would not be considered favorably and that they were holding up war work which their country needed, but they still refused to resume work. Thereupon some marines and bluejackets volunteered to do the necessary wiring and started in to finish up the job, which they completed in two days. The joke was, and that is how the story got out, that the strikers went to the grounds to manhandle the men who were interfering with their job. When they saw who they were they promptly quit the work for good.

Q.M. CORPS OFFICERS FOR FIELD SERVICE.

To make available for field service a number of officers of the Quartermaster Corps who are now assigned to the office of the Quartermaster General, an order has been issued by Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, Acting Q.M.G., to all division chiefs directing that twenty-five per cent. of the officers on duty at these places be qualified for field service, be designated for such service and assigned as they are needed. The intent of the order is to get all officers into field service who are qualified and available and to fill their places with those disqualified for the field. It does not limit the action to officers within the draft limits, but extends to all officers of the Quartermaster Corps who are now assigned to the places designated. The order has already been put into effect and will be carried out quickly. From time to time other officers are to be assigned to the office of the Quartermaster General, but the order will be kept in operation and practically all officers except those absolutely indispensable on certain work will be ordered to the field.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN APPROACHING.

The campaign for the fourth Liberty Loan is to commence Sept. 28 and continue three weeks. The total sum sought to be obtained is \$6,000,000,000. With the enthusiasm and determination to win the war which prevails among the American people no doubt exists that the amount sought will not only be raised but oversubscribed. President Wilson, in a way, will head the campaign for he has written an advertisement, already prepared, which is to appear in newspapers throughout the land on the date mentioned, calling on the public everywhere throughout the United States and its outlying territories to rally in support of the loan. The interest to be paid is four and one-quarter per cent, which, in itself, is an excellent business investment, backed as it is by the guarantee of the United States Government, apart from the subject of patriotism, which should appeal to every American patriot.

INFANTRY OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

Two additional training camps for officers will open Sept. 15, one at Camp MacArthur, Texas, and the other at Camp Grant, Ill. Camp MacArthur will be under command of Lieut. Col. J. J. Boniface, recently in charge of the training of the Military Police at Camp Meade, with Lieut. Col. H. F. Noble, recently of the 152d Infantry at Camp Shelby, as senior instruction officer. Camp Grant will be in charge of Col. Charles B. Hagadorn, recently with the 8th Infantry, Camp Fremont, with Lieut. Col. C. E. Reese as senior instruction officer.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION'S BIG PROGRAM.

To provide for the needs of the Army, the Construction Division has undertaken since April, 1917, a total of 323 operations and now has in prospect 153 more. The total cost of this program is estimated to be \$1,083,706,198. To the end of August, ninety-three operations have been completed, including the camps and cantonments. The cost of the finished operations was \$277,745,847. Additions and alterations of minor character are not figured as "jobs." There are now under construction 266 jobs, which will represent a cost approximating \$836,858,351. Practically all of the work now under construction will be finished by Jan. 1, 1919. However, some of the larger jobs, which are of a permanent nature, will not be completed until October, 1919. Included in the present construction are the development of eight port terminals at a cost of approximately \$150,000,000. The terminals in the course of construction are: Brooklyn, \$40,000,000; South Boston, which is estimated to cost \$28,000,000; New Orleans, \$10,000,000; Charleston, S.C., \$25,000,000; Norfolk, \$20,000,000; Philadelphia, \$15,000,000; Newark, N.J., \$10,000,000; Newport News, about \$5,000,000. Projects now under way include a large number of ammunition depots, quartermaster's warehouses and storage depots in inland cities, hospitals, ordnance plants, new training camps, and the enlarging of other camps to provide accommodations for the increasing Army and the newer methods of training. The major portion of this class of work will be finished by Jan. 1, 1919.

NEW LOCATION FOR S. AND A. BUREAU.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, of which Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, is chief, is now permanently located in the new Navy building, Seventeenth and B street, N.W., West Potomac Park. The work of transferring the department took place a few days ago, without any interruption to the regular business routine of the office. Heretofore several of the bureaus have been scattered in various buildings, due to expansion in nearly every branch since the beginning of the war. The various divisions, which are now consolidated once more, include the accounting, allotment, disbursing, fleet, transportation, logistics, fuel, purchase and supply branches. The new quarters are spacious and well-lighted, the building being three stories in height and of concrete construction. The purchase division, which since last February has been located at Seventh and B streets, S.W., now occupies the first floor of the first wing on the Seventeenth street side. A feature of this division is the bidding space which has been allotted to manufacturers and parties interested in the opening of bids in the contract and award section. The second entrance on this side of the building will be used exclusively for bidders, a counter having been constructed in the award section for their convenience and use. The Paymaster General and his corps of officers are all located in the new structure. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts occupies the lower floor of the first four wings.

INSPECTION OF CAMP OGLETHORPE.

A recent inspection of Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., shows a result that is satisfactory to the Surgeon General and indicates that there will be no shortage at least for some time to come in personnel, enlisted or officer, for the Army Medical Corp. More than 30,000 men are now mobilized in what is probably the largest medical training camp in the world. More than 2,500 commissioned medical officers are taking their preparatory military training before entering upon active service in the Army. The courses in camp are the usual instruction in the duties of the military surgeon, and for this purpose adequate and comfortable buildings are now available. The instructors are among the best in the land and are taken from civil life as well as from the long list available of Army surgeons. The camp commander, Col. Edward L. Munson, M.C., has been at the head of the institution for the past six months and the report of the inspecting officer, distinguished for his foreign service in the hospitals, will indicate the thoroughness with which his work has been done. After the inspection the commanding officer gave a review in which some 11,000 men took part. On the reviewing stand were Cols. William H. Mayo, R. P. Sullivan and C. H. Peck, Med. Corps.

SCIENCE APPLIED TO ARMY NUTRITION.

The Nutrition Section of the Surgeon General's Office has the responsibility of determining from a scientific viewpoint the nutritive qualities of Army rations and of formulating scientific methods for the preservation of Army food. Besides sending officers from its division to each of the camps and cantonments and principal smaller camps throughout the country, it has sent abroad twenty-nine officers from the Nutrition Section to see that the food supplied to the men is suitable in quality and that it is supplied in proportions that will result in the best nutrition for them. These officers have inspected various camps and organizations of the U.S. Army in France and have made many suggestions that have resulted in giving the men food more agreeable to the taste and containing well-balanced portions. Through following the advice of these officers in the matter of food preservation in the camps results favorable in economy and better feeding have been obtained. Four officers of the twenty-nine sent abroad have been detailed to the rest camps in England, where their knowledge of the sort of food that the United States soldiers wanted and required was applied to satisfy their needs.

THE OVERSEAS CAP.

The first protest we have seen against the overseas cap is voiced in an editorial in the semi-monthly magazine Over Here, published by the members of the A.E.F. stationed at Havre, France. The editorial says: "Discarding the campaign hat for the new overseas cap is pretty much like rejecting an old friend for a new and untried acquaintance. If we interpret aright the feeling of the men, they have no specific complaint against the new cap. They think it is all right in its place, but that its place is not on the head of an American soldier. It is distinctly foreign, while the campaign hat is distinctively American. In fact, it is the only distinctively American feature of Uncle Sam's uniform. In some inexplicable way it suggests the freedom of the American spirit and the gaiety and stride of American life. At the front perhaps it is impracticable because of its size, but back here in the S O S it should be—but we are in no position to make recommendations. We

almost forgot that we're in the Army now and that 'orders is orders.' We can do nothing but lay the old campaigner tenderly away until such time as GHQ tells us we may bring it out again."

11TH DIVISION NAMED "OLD GLORY."

"Old Glory" is the name that, by almost unanimous decision, has been selected for the 11th Division, U.S. A., stationed at Camp Devens, Mass. It was chosen out of several hundred submitted, and is particularly appropriate to the Massachusetts division because the name "Old Glory" was first applied to the American flag by Capt. William Driver, an old-time sailor and a native of Salem, Mass., who fought in the Revolutionary War. Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, commanding general, has selected his headquarters staff, which is as follows: Lieut. Augustus F. Doty, aid; Col. A. G. Lott, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. E. S. Adams, Lieut. Col. Ira E. Smith, Major G. J. Newgarden, assistants to chief of staff; Major H. A. Beebe, assistant chief of staff and division intelligence officer; Lieut. Col. J. B. Shuman, division adjutant; Major Charles C. Quigley, assistant adjutant; Capt. A. H. Whitman, division personnel officer; Major H. M. Duffin, acting division quartermaster; Lieut. Col. C. C. McCormack, division surgeon; Major Percival Dove, ordnance officer; Major P. H. Stoll, division judge advocate; Capt. P. C. Cooper, division veterinarian.

WHY NO MAJORS NOW IN THE VETERINARY CORPS.

The statement in our issue of Sept. 7, quoting the Comptroller of the Treasury as deciding that the appointment or promotion of veterinarians to the rank, with pay and allowances, of a major is not authorized by existing law, brings forth inquiries as to how this may conflict with Par. 1907 of the Quartermaster Manual, based on Sec. 16 of the National Defense Act. The Comptroller makes it plain that the law referred to made it possible for veterinarians in the Service on June 3, 1916, to advance to the rank of captain after fifteen years' service; and equally plain that assistant veterinarians, a new grade created by the Act of June 3, 1916, could after twenty years' service be advanced to the grade of major. But as there were no appointments of assistant veterinarians until after the passage of the National Defense Act two years ago last June, it is obvious that there could now be no candidates for promotion to major under the terms of the act, and the Comptroller approves the Auditor's decision that there is now no authority for the appointment or promotion of a veterinarian to the rank, with pay and allowances, of a major.

FINGER PRINTS SAFEGUARD NAVY PAY SLIPS.

Identification by means of finger prints has been adopted at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in the payment of pay slips. No advance notice of the innovation was given. For some time sailors at the training station have occasionally drawn the wrong envelopes and no accurate way of tracing the men who drew someone else's pay was devised, so when the receiving ship's rolls were paid Sept. 5, P.A. Paymr. Charles W. Stevenson required each man, upon drawing his pay, to impress his right index finger on the back of his pay slip. If at any time in the future a questionable pay slip is found at the Great Lakes station it will be sent to Washington, where the Navy Department's finger print experts will compare it with the finger prints on record, those from every Navy recruiting office in the country where men have been enrolled being on file. The finger print system is an absolute protection to every sailor, no two finger prints ever having been found alike since the system was first invented by a titled Englishman in India about half a century ago.

THE HIGH-COLLARED UNIFORM COAT.

A correspondent who is with the American Air Service serving in a unit attached to the British expeditionary force in France, sends us a copy of the illustrated French journal "Le Pays De France" and points to one of its pages as striking evidence of the fact that the high-collared uniform coat is the most popular among the armies of our Allies. The page in question shows portraits of the commanding officers of the British, French, Italian and United States Armies, and with the exception of Field Marshal Haig they all wear a high-collared uniform coat. He also points out that the enlisted men of the British army wear a high-collared blouse "with double the amount of cloth in it that our has" and that the Belgian and Portuguese army uniform coats have a high collar. He adds: "From the above you will judge that I am one of those who do not advocate any change in the collar. I believe that a minor improvement could be made by slightly increasing the length of the coat for purely appearance's sake as it is at present too short to look well with the Sam Browne belt."

NAVY TOBACCO DISTRIBUTING CENTER.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has sent out a circular letter to all commandants, commanding officers and supply officers relating to Navy orders issued to cover the principal items of smoking and chewing tobacco and cigarettes required by the Navy. All shipment orders under these Navy orders are to be placed by the officer in charge, P. and C. Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., which will be the distributing point for the entire Navy, and small stocks of the principal items will be carried at the navy yards, Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk. Requisitions from yards and stations will be made on P. and C. Depot. Requisitions from ships will be made on P. and C. Depot or the yards noted above. No purchases will be made by individual supply officers except in an emergency, provided, however, that the officer in charge, P. and C. Depot, may authorize local purchases of small quantities of brands not covered by the Navy orders, reporting same to S. and A. Ships and yards may requisition cigars from P. and C. Depot or purchase them direct as they see fit.

CHEWING GUM FOR THE ARMY.

Orders have just been placed by the Quartermaster Corps for 2,300,000 packages of chewing gum for the Army. It has been found that on long marches and where the troops are unable to get sufficient water, chewing gum is very effective in relieving thirst. Recently the commanding officer of a regiment of Field Artillery

when embarking for overseas service, stated that 250 pounds of chewing gum would save hundreds of gallons of water when most needed. He pointed out that chewing gum is cheap, and that there are times when water is very expensive and at times unobtainable. Precautions to save water are therefore being taken. The lemon drops used by the Army are prepared from a special formula tested for its thirst-quenching qualities. Canned tomatoes have also been found effective for thirst. A can of tomatoes in the front line trenches has several times the results of the same volume of water. This is ascribed to the mild acidity of the canned tomato.

JEANNE D'ARC STATUE FOR NAVY.

The Navy Department issued a statement of Sept. 1 that reports sent by wire just received state that, in celebration of the Fourth of July and of the first anniversary of the arrival of the first ships of war sent by the United States for service in French waters, the Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in France was presented with a bronze statue of Jeanne d'Arc. At the same time an American flag made by the women of Brest was presented, the ceremony taking place in the barrack at the chateau. Both of these were spontaneous offerings from the people of the city and the presentation was made before a crowd that overflowed the barracks and out into the court yard. It took place on the evening of July 3. The statement also included an order transmitted by Vice Admiral Schwerer of the French navy to the commander of the American naval forces in France expressing the admiration of the French navy for their American comrades in arms.

STATE MILITARY INSTRUCTION BEGINS.

Under the law of the state of New York, with the commencement of the public school term Sept. 9 all boys not less than sixteen years old nor more than nineteen must undergo military training instruction. Severe penalties are provided for failure to comply with the law, which applies alike to boys in school and at work. They were enrolled at once for military instruction and are trained under state Guard officers and other military instructors. Major Louis M. Greer, supervisor of the Military Training Commission, is in command. The law provides that boys who fail to comply with the law shall not be employed or educated in the state, while school officials who fail to enforce the drill are penalized. Drills were attended by thousands of school children and boys of school age in employment during the last school year, but the law lost much of its effectiveness because no penalty was fixed for violations.

U.S. AVIATORS IN ITALY.

One of the longest flights undertaken by American aviators abroad is described in a letter received in New York city from Gianni Caproni, designer of the biplane that bears his name, by Capt. Leopoldo Belloni, American representative of Caproni. The squadron, composed of eight Capronis, each of which carried five officers and men, left the Caproni factories near Milan at six o'clock in the morning and before noon were circling over Rome, where the aviators landed, having covered 450 miles in less than six hours. In command of the planes were Captain La Guardia, Lieut. Mendel Hauch, William Agar, Mowat Mitchell and three Italian pilots. Caproni writes that the American pilots were "absolutely marvelous for their skill, flying over such natural and formidable obstacles as the Appennine Mountains, and for their discipline." The flight was made at an altitude of from 2,000 to 9,000 feet.

TRANSPORT AND AIRPLANE IMPROVEMENTS.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, told the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at their weekly conference on Sept. 7 that improvement in the transportation facilities continued, and the number of ships in use is not only being increased, but the "turn around" is being gradually cut down. Troop ships are now being unloaded in French ports in three or four days, while the time for unloading cargo carriers has been reduced until now from ten to fifteen days are required. Further improvement in the airplane situation was noted. General March said 1,200 airplanes have been delivered from the factories so far. Latest advices indicate, he said, that 800 American fighting planes are now in France.

CHAPLAIN'S EQUIPMENT.

The Secretary of War directs that the issue, on memorandum receipt, of one Corona typewriter to those chaplains who request it will be made through the division, camp or post quartermaster. Due to the shortage in motor vehicles, the assignment of a motor cycle and side car to each chaplain is not deemed advisable. However, as some means of transportation for chaplains when necessary should be obtainable, it is enjoined upon camp and other commanders who have transportation facilities at their disposal, to aid chaplains attached to their units with means of transportation when reasonable requests are made.

GENERAL SHANKS TO COMMAND 16TH DIVISION.

Major Gen. D. C. Shanks has been relieved from further duty as commanding general, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., and assigned to command the 16th Division to be organized at Camp Kearny, Cal. We are requested to state that copies of his booklet entitled "Management of the American Soldier" may be obtained upon application to Major John T. Axton, chaplain Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J. This pamphlet is published at the expense of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan for gratuitous distribution to officers. Mr. Ryan has just arranged for the publication of 100,000 additional copies.

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST A.E.F. CASUALTIES.

Sept. 4 marked the anniversary of the first casualties in the American Expeditionary Force. The four officers and men killed and the nine wounded on Sept. 4, 1917, were members of the Medical Department of the Army, non-combatants engaged in merciful work. They were killed through an enemy airplane attack on Army base hospitals in France. Since then, including the two casualty lists issued on Sept. 5, we have had 29,287 casualties in our land forces including the Army and Marine Corps.

Three New American Divisions

The Casualty Lists.

The Military Situation.

"In Siberia official reports indicate that conditions with reference to the release of the Czechs are becoming very much more favorable. Czecho-Slovak forces working eastward from Lake Baikal and Cossack forces, supported by Japanese who have come up from China, working westward from Manchuria have driven out the enemy force which has long held the middle section of

STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

Rear Admir. Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., retired, who is attached to Yale University in connection with the course of instruction in naval subjects, issued a call Sept. 8 for all men who were in the naval training unit at any time during the last year to report at the Yale naval offices before Sept. 11. Those enrolled in the Brown University section of the unit were ordered to report to Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U.S.N., retired, at Providence, R.I., within the same period.

LAUNCH OF THE PIAVE.

The Italian officers present among the guests included Gen. Emilio Gaglielmotti, military attaché to the Italian Legation; Commander Vanutelli, naval attaché; Col. Bindo Binder, head of the military mission in New York; Captain Carlo Tappi, Captain Savina Rotondi, Lieutenants Spinola, Francesconi, Negri, Corboi, Pasquali and Prochet, of the Ital-

ACCELERATING SOLDIER MAIL TO FRANCE

It is estimated that 1,000,000 letters a day arrive in France for the American Expeditionary Force. Warehouses have been built at ports of debarkation for sorting bags of mail as they are received. When boats arrive, full carloads of bags of through mail, made up in Chicago or New York, addressed to companies and batteries, are sent to destinations in France in charge of a Guard, who returns to the port in about three days. Many thousands of letters are being constantly received which cannot be promptly delivered, if delivered at all, because of the manner in which they are addressed. The initials "A.C." may mean "Ambulance Corps" or "Administrative Company," or "Aviation Clearance Office," while "A.C.C." means "Aero Construction Company," "A.R.C." "American Red Cross," while "A.I.C." means "Aviation Instruction Center," etc. Duplication of names of officers as well as soldiers, runs into the hundreds and sometimes into thousands. The name of the soldier addressed should be written in full instead of using initials, and the branch of the Service to which the soldier is attached written in full, with the name of the designation of company and regiment, or battery and regiment, as well as that of the Branch of the Service to which he belongs as follows:

Return to Stamp.
Mrs. John Walter Smith,
——— Street,
Boston, Mass.

Private John Walter Smith, Jr.,
Co. L, 102d Infantry.
Via N.Y. American E. F.

Orders have been issued to send mail on every boat destined to a dock in France organized to receive mail. The adoption of a scheme of designation for groups of unattached men sent from the United States to replacement camps in France will, it is believed, go a long way toward expediting the delivery of letters to soldiers. The mail of more than 50,000 of our soldiers in France is delayed, and perhaps cannot be delivered at all. The reasons for this is that letters for a greater number than 50,000, in the aggregate, are improperly or inadequately addressed. Only in exceptional cases does it take more than three weeks for a properly addressed letter to reach a soldier in France who is attached to an organized unit of the Army. Most of the mail, it is said, now reaches its destination in less time than that. There are no delays, or at most, none greater than a few days.

when the soldier is located with the organized forces and the letter is properly addressed. One of the causes of delay in this country is the posting of the letter just too late to catch the transport, when a week may pass before another sailing. The other is the limit placed upon ocean transportation facilities and lack of information as to the destination of the ships. Unless the military officer at the port of embarkation knows an outgoing steamship is to land at a French port organized to handle mail it cannot be sent by that steamer. A new War Department order directs that hereafter this information be furnished the military port officer.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Naval Air Station a "Field" Station.

An ensign in the Navy on duty at a naval air station and occupying a room in the officers' barracks there is entitled to receive commutation for quarters, heat and light for dependents maintained elsewhere as authorized to officers afloat under the same conditions. This decision was made by the Comptroller subsequent to the decision of the Secretary of the Navy that duty at a naval air station was "duty in the field" within the meaning of the Act of April 16, 1918. It will be remembered that the Comptroller had maintained that what comprised "duty in the field" was a question to be decided both by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Marines Not Under National Defense Act.

In refusing to allow the claim of a retired major of the Marine Corps on active duty for the pay and commuted allowances of a lieutenant colonel on active duty (in furtherance of which claim a provision of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, was quoted) the Comptroller points out that "the law governing the pay of a retired officer of the Marine Corps on active duty is contained in the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 29, 1916, and not in the Army Reorganization Act of June 3, 1916."

When Commutation Status Begins.

An officer commissioned from the ranks at a camp where he is on duty in the field as an enlisted man automatically assumes a commutation status from and including date of acceptance of commission if on such date he is maintaining a place of abode for dependents. While en route to his first duty station in the field he is not entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light, however, even if on the date of the acceptance of his commission he is maintaining a place of abode for dependents. An officer who is commissioned from civil life is entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light, only "from and including the date of reporting in person for duty in the field or from and including the date he reported at port of embarkation for transportation for active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States."

Longevity Pay Section Not Retroactive.

The longevity pay section of the Act of July 9, 1918, is not retroactive, the Comptroller states in a decision affecting the claim of a captain in the Q.M.R.C. "for the difference in pay as a captain between that for less than and over five years' service" for a period of two months previous to the passage of the Army Appropriation Act on July 9 last. Until that date this officer (who had served previously three years in the Regular Army and nearly five years as captain in the National Guard of Maryland and who had entered the Service of the Army of the United States otherwise than through the draft) was not entitled to count his prior state service in the National Guard in computing his pay based on length of service since a previous decision of the Comptroller held that "in payments made to officers for services rendered in period from Aug. 5, 1917, to July 8, 1918, inclusive, only those officers who entered the Federal service by way of draft with the National Guard or National Guard Reserve are entitled to count prior state service in the National Guard or Organized Militia in computing longevity pay, and the state service to be counted must have been on the active (not reserve or retired) list."

Accounts Lost on S.S. Antilles.

The application of Capt. W. C. Huntoon, Q.M.R.C., made to the Comptroller for a revision of the action of the Auditor in disallowing the amount of \$23,842.81, "a credit claimed in his account for vouchers and funds lost at sea when the transport Antilles was sunk on Oct. 17, 1917," illustrates how the action of an enemy submarine in torpedoing one of our ships can cause an extraordinary amount of trouble, and the possibility of considerable monetary loss to one of our officers.

The facts of the case as presented to the Comptroller by Captain Huntoon show that he was the disbursing quartermaster of the United States chartered transport Antilles which was sunk on the above date, all his property, papers, records being lost since the ship sank in four and a half minutes after being torpedoed. Captain Huntoon gives a detailed statement of his money accounts on the Antilles as nearly as he can remember the circumstances and these show that the September account current and supporting papers had not been mailed to the Q.M.G. for the reason that the transport sailed on its last voyage on Sept. 22; that the cash pay rolls of the crew were lost; that vouchers covering cash payments of about \$1,700 to the crew were lost; approximately \$130 cash in Government funds in the office safe was lost as was the Government check book.

In his reply the Comptroller shows that Captain Huntoon has not presented for consideration any evidence bearing upon the loss of the vouchers and money involved as stated. He continues: "His certificate no doubt is as complete as he is able to make considering the circumstances under which the loss occurred, but in the absence of corroborative evidence or some showing as to payments made cannot be accepted as sufficient to warrant giving credit for the amount in question. Evidence in the form of a roll of the officers and crew with acknowledgment of payment by some or all for particular periods ought to be obtainable. Reference to pay rolls prior and subsequent to such periods would help." The appellant is advised that his claim may be presented to the Court of Claims for consideration, "although it may be that the court will not allow on less evidence than the accounting officers will accept. Appellant may have the option to go to the court and there furnish the evidence not submitted to this office."

FRIENDLY WORD FROM A SUBSCRIBER.

An officer of Infantry, U.S.A., sends this friendly word in renewing his subscription: "I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, both for the value of its

contents and for the efficient way in which the business office handles a change of address. The latter is a refreshing contrast to some experiences with magazines which preach the gospel of efficiency in their pages. I am always glad to recommend the JOURNAL to those who do not already subscribe; and trust I shall be a regular subscriber myself for many years to come."

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS IN THE ARMY.

Speaking of the uses of psychological tests in the Army before a meeting of the College of Physicians at Philadelphia not long ago, Major Robert M. Yerkes, S.C., U.S.A., said the principal purposes in examining drafted men and company officers were to assist the psychiatrist and neurologist in eliminating the mentally unfit; to assist the personnel officer in classifying soldiers and to aid all officers in the selection of men who are fit for special responsibilities or for training in officers' camps. Methods for this work were devised during the summer of 1917 and since have been greatly developed. Approximately 300,000 men have been examined. Of these 10,000 were officers and approximately 25,000 students in officers' training camps. At least 50,000 psychological examinations were made each week. Major Yerkes said the work has more important significance for the personnel bureau of the Army than for the Medical Department. The procedure of examining, briefly stated, was as follows: A group of from 100 to 300 drafted men, reporting in the examining room, was divided into two sections, one consisting of those who can read and write English fairly well, and the other of those who because of foreign birth or lack of education had less knowledge of English. The literate group was then given one form of examination; the illiterate group an entirely different sort, which did not require either reading or writing. A man failing in either or both examinations was given individual examination. Several varieties of individual examination were used and were applied in accordance with the characteristics of the individual to be examined. More than seventy officers have been trained for work in military psychology at the school in military psychology of the Medical officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. These men are now conducting psychological examinations in the various Army training camps. At the same school about 250 enlisted men were given similar training.

Col. Pearce Bailey, M.C., U.S.A., addressing a meeting of the College of Physicians at Philadelphia recently on the subject of neuropsychiatry in the Army, described the examinations to determine whether or not men are to be allowed to go overseas. One method employed consists of a rapid survey of the whole organization, of all the troops, officers included. All men pass under the eye of one or more neuropsychiatrists. They are given a test of about one minute and a half, long enough to test the knee jerk, tremors of hand and tongue, and the reaction to the immediate situation. This test determines the indication for a more extended examination. The other method, much used in the first draft and before the neuropsychiatry department was organized, is a method of referred cases, in which only those referred by other officers, line or medical, are examined. The psychiatrist does not recommend a discharge without such recommendation going through the disability boards and thus being endorsed by at least three non-specialists. In the reconstruction of soldiers it is believed that neuropsychiatry has an important function. Many examinations made at camps, depots and ports of embarkation show that a certain percentage of men are nervously unfit. Not many neurological cases have yet been returned from France, Colonel Bailey said. A hospital has been secured at Plattsburg to which such patients are transferred from the cantonments as fast as possible. How these cases differ from those overseas is not as yet known by neuropsychiatrists here, but they are confident that there are no neurotic symptoms produced on the front that are not to be found in this country. There are now in the neuropsychiatric department of the Army 359 officers, about one-third of whom are overseas.

THAT UNIFORM COAT COLLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Sept. 7 (page 12) appears a communication from "W. G. P." in defense of the Army uniform coat collar. The writer, who says he is "in the Service and a stickler for the present collar," asserts that American soldiers walk and stand erect, that their shoulders are thrown back and their chins held high because of the collar on the uniform coat, and presumably solely because of the collar.

His argument is quite fallacious, as I hope to prove. Even assuming that what he says is correct, that the coat collar is the sole cause of our soldiers walking and standing erect, with "shoulders thrown back and chin held high," in what paragraph of the I.D.R. does he find the requirement that a soldier hold his chin "high"? The position of a soldier as laid down in the book requires that the "chin be drawn in so that the axis of the head and neck is vertical; eyes straight to the front." If the chin were held "high" that would at once throw it out of line and make it impossible to draw it in.

If the coat collar alone is responsible for soldiers in our Army walking and standing erect and having their shoulders thrown back, what becomes of the instruction in the school of the soldier, and the efforts of the drillmaster to teach the recruit how to walk and how to carry himself in a soldierly manner? If "W. G. P." is right there is nothing but the coat collar that prevents the American soldier walking in a sloppy manner, slouching when he walks and allowing his shoulders to sag. The drill instruction he has received, it would seem, therefore, counts for nothing.

In the old British army of thirty or forty years ago officers and men wore the thick, stiff leather stock, a murderous contrivance about two inches in height, which was worn around the neck both when on and off duty. This contrivance was buttoned inside the collar of the tunic (to use the British army term) and met in front so that the chin, perforce, had to be held high, and very high, too. This invention of the devil, however, like many other useless ones in the British service and many, too, in the American Army, as for instance, our ridiculous little fatigue cap of some twenty years ago, was discarded long since. But any one who ever saw a British regiment on parade before the present war broke out, when it was possible to give more attention to the niceties of drill, will have been struck with the erect manner in which the men held their heads and their generally fine soldierly carriage; yet this was made possible

without the use of a high collar on the coat simply because of what they were taught on the drill ground. It will be a sorry day indeed when a coat collar is the only thing to be relied upon to give the American soldier a military bearing.

THREE STRIPES.

EMBLEM OF SERVICE SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To answer an almost universal demand for an emblem which will indicate the exact status of its wearer and his relation to the war, the following is suggested:

Lapel buttons: Retired officers, all Services: gold button not to exceed three-fourths inch diameter, U.S. coat of arms superimposed, flat edge one-sixteenth inch wide divided into three equal parts, enameled in red, white and blue. All other officers honorably separated from Services: gold coat of arms superimposed on bronze base; tri-colored edge.

Retired enlisted men, all services: all gold button as above described less tri-colored edge. All other enlisted men honorably separated from Services an all-bronze button less tri-colored edge.

Civilians rejected for service: all-bronze button, letters U.S. superimposed flat edge, tri-colored.

These buttons could be contracted for by the Government and bought by individuals concerned upon letter of authorization from proper officials of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Draft Boards. Wearing buttons by unauthorized to be made misdemeanor by act of Congress.

S. STEPHEN DA COSTA.
Lieut., P.S., U.S.A., Retired, R.O.

THE SECOND TRAINING CAMP MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Regarding the provisional lieutenant list, you say in your issue of Aug. 17 that "the fact should not be overlooked that on Nov. 27, 1917, there were no vacancies in the Regular Army for appointments from the eligible list of provisional candidates," etc., and that "the eligibles referred to received the best treatment possible under the circumstances."

Why then did the War Department urge the best men from the second series of training camps to go on this eligible list? That lot of men did the best work during the period of training and passed the highest examinations at the end, yet patriotically gave up the higher commissions with the accompanying higher salaries at the urgent request of the War Department. They have since frequently had the discouraging experience to meet officers who barely succeeded in getting through the camp who have now been promoted to captains. This is a particularly gifted lot of officers and they deserve better than the pocketing they have received.

E. T. G.

CONVOY WORK OF ALLIED NAVIES.

Figures from the British Admiralty secured by the Associated Press this week give some interesting data as to the work the Allied navies have been doing in convoying ships. The figures also show the part taken by destroyers of the United States Navy from one base in April, May and June of this year. These destroyers, which form only a part of America's fleet in European waters, escorted 121 troopship convoys, consisting of 773 ships, in that period. At the same time they escorted 171 merchant convoys, consisting of 1,763 ships. When it is considered that the U.S. Navy in that period did only twenty-seven per cent. of the convoying and that the figures represent only the work of destroyers at one base, it may be seen what a tremendous task the Allied navies are performing.

There are at present 155 ships flying the British flag carrying American troops exclusively. In August more than 250,000 American troops arrived in Europe. Of this number the U.S. Navy convoyed thirty-four per cent., the British sixty-five per cent. and the French one per cent.

It is understood that American naval aviators have begun seaplane operations from bases on the Irish coast.

WITH THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

For our country and God,
Fling our banner on high;
Let the nation rejoice
Which in God is united.
In the strength of His arm
Let us conquer or die
While we strive for the right;
To His cause we are pledged;
And in night's darkest hour,
Though the tempest may lower,
With God for our shield
We shall fear not its power;
And with Him as our leader
We march as to war,
With the Star-Spangled Banner
E'er gleaming before.

R. R. RAYMOND, Col., Corps of Engrs.

Honolulu, T.H.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS IN GERMANY "VERBOTEN."

The sale or circulation of American, English or French newspapers in Germany is positively "verboten." Until recently no such restrictions existed, but an order has now been issued by the military authorities positively prohibiting their circulation or sale anywhere in the empire except by special permits, which are issued only to privileged persons, such as members of the Reichstag. It is believed the prohibition is intended to counteract the growing pessimism of the German people, and is attributed to fear on the part of the German military authorities that the truth of the great efforts being put forth in the war by the United States and of the alarming progress being made by the Allied armies in the direction of the Rhine shall become generally known. The All-Highest, it is thought, is becoming skeptical that the aid of the "good old German Gott" can be effectively invoked to prevent the realization of this much dreaded aim of the Allies.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Sept. 6-12.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Continued German Retirement.

The Allied forces from Arras to the Vesle river devoted the week mainly to pressing the widespread German retirement brought about by their successes of the opening week of September. The enemy fell back under pressure to a line corresponding in general with that established in the spring of 1917. While he withdrew his forces without further serious loss in men, he was forced to leave behind him a quantity of heavy material in the area east of Péronne and Ham, which fell into French and British hands. In spite of frequent counter-attacks he was unable to break the Allied forces' contact with his rear guards, or to make any delaying use of the wasted territory which he evacuated. The pace of the operations relaxed during the latter part of the week under review, but this was due rather to stormy weather, hindering progress, and to the fact that the Allied advance had now penetrated much beyond its organized supply routes. Heavy rains fell on Sept. 8 and 9, with the result that has repeatedly followed in preceding operations, of creating a diversion in favor of the side having the worst of the fighting.

The retirement to the old line presumably conformed with the design of Ludendorff, in so far as he did intend such a move. The British reports, however, point out that the captured material indicated the enemy's intention of using up the remainder of the campaigning season in his withdrawal. Such a move, it has been pointed out, would have left him secure in fully prepared winter quarters as the unfavorable season entered, while in front of him the French and British would have had to face winter in a devastated area offering them few means of shelter or of defense. Whatever such purpose the enemy may have had was defeated. The German rear guards were kept moving to such good effect that they completed their retrograde movement in the course of a week, instead of taking several, along the stretch of front between Cambrai and the Aisne, south of Laon. Their line consequently faced an immediate menace upon the whole of that front before the week had ended.

Viewed in detail the week's operations present for their main features a somewhat accentuated French advance up the Oise river and to either side of it, toward La Fère; a struggle on the southern extremity of the British line for the possession of the territory between Péronne, St. Quentin and Cambrai; a falling back of the western wing of the German Vesle line to positions well behind the Aisne; and a secondary struggle for the northern area about Armentières, where the German voluntary retirement, having abandoned a sharp and defensively useless salient, came to a stop.

French Pressure up the Oise River.

Within ten miles of the Oise river, on either bank, was achieved the week's most rapid and extensive progress. The efforts of the French armies of Humbert, Debenev and Mangin in this sector led to the most severe engagements of the seven days. They undoubtedly constituted something more than the mere business of hastening an adversary's withdrawal. As we have pointed out in the past, the most successful of the French strokes of the past few weeks have been dealt from the suitably situated base of Compiègne. While Compiègne ceases to serve directly the needs of forces that have advanced thirty miles beyond it, its most direct line of extension runs northeastward up the Oise river to the point where La Fère, sheltered in the angle of junction of the Oise and the Serre, bars the way. Noyon, halfway between Compiègne and LaFère, though devastated by the enemy, offers a site for the creation of a new and advanced base for use in further operations northeastward. The move toward La Fère has therefore its offensive potentialities, and amounts to much more than a mere following of the enemy's retreat or a harvesting of the results of a victory previously gained. It has a closer bearing upon the future.

The French advanced upon La Fère from three directions. The middle one of the three areas lay between the Oise and the upper Somme, to the north of it. Having taken Guiscard in the week preceding, the French moved thence pressing eastward. On Sept. 6 they entered Ham, on the Somme, and Chauny on the Oise, with little difficulty and occupied a number of villages along the intervening line. On Sept. 7 they fought their way speedily through Geulies wood, halfway between the two places, while on the Oise they occupied Tergnier, beyond Chauny. On the same day, the north wing of this advance pushing forward north of the Somme, seized St. Simon and there threw themselves across the small stream and the more formidable St. Quentin canal. Five miles north of Tergnier the Germans, on the 8th, made a desperate attempt to hold the French back at Menesais. They drove the possessors from the village only to lose it again as the French once more swept forward. Passing the place the advance made its way across the Crozat canal near Liez, while the troops on the Oise north bank entered Fargières, three miles west of La Fère, with the river between. On Sept. 9 the French from north and south of the Somme joined forces, and were able with ease to clear the area between the Crozat canal and the upper Oise. A new counter-attack to the north, near Essigny was repulsed. The advance had been carried by the 10th as near to La Fère as the intervening river would permit. The line from La Fère to St. Quentin began to approximate that of 1917.

Meanwhile Mangin's army, on the left bank of the Oise, was moving up, beyond the Ailette, abreast with the force north of it. Holding the greater part of the lower forest of Coucy, with the two Coucys on Sept. 6 his forces advanced to Petit Barisis, through difficult wooded and broken territory. Barisis, beyond the lower forest, was occupied on the 7th after a hard fight, while to the southeast Aulers and Bassoles were taken. Continuing their advance through the roadless area the French attained on Sept. 10 Sersvais, four miles below La Fère. Their operations in this region remained incomplete, for with the upper forest, some twenty-five square miles in extent still in enemy hands to the east of them, they held their advance on a constricted front. The menace to La Fère, however, had begun to reach a significant stage.

The operations relaxed on Sept. 11, possibly in connection with the expected commencement of the American Lorraine offensive on the following day.

German Retirement from the Vesle.

As mentioned in last week's issue, the gains of Mangin's army had precipitated a German withdrawal in another direction; the enemy had begun to fall back from the position held during August along the river Vesle. In this sector the American divisions co-operat-

ing both with Mangin and on the Vesle played an important part again throughout the week. On Sept. 5 and 6 the French occupied Condé and Vieil Arcy, north of the Aisne, advancing steadily athwart the enemy's retreating left wing, while American troops following the retreating enemy to the Aisne occupied Giennes and Villers-en-Prayeres. North of the Aisne the Germans attacked at Laffaux, in an endeavor to check the flanking eastward advance and keep open the northward road from Vaillay to Laon. They were beaten back, but the flanking movement slackened, possibly because the operation against the dislodged German armies to the east had become secondary to Mangin's northward movement in the La Fère direction. North of Fismes the enemy strenuously resisted American attacks designed to throw his center back upon the Aisne, and from Fismes eastward he remained stubbornly in his Vesle positions.

British Gains toward St. Quentin.

While Haig's forces refrained from efforts to extend their success of Sept. 2 along the route from Arras to Cambrai, they made vigorous exertions further south to throw the enemy violently back in the region east of Péronne, toward Cambrai and the old German line to the north of that city. This change of policy coincided with reports that the force defending the approach to Cambrai had been greatly strengthened and offered a newly formidable front. Against such a defense it may reasonably be supposed, only a highly organized attack ushered in by extensive preparations could well prevail. An important point had been won in compelling the enemy to stress his Cambrai defense at the expense of other parts of his line, and as officially announced on Sept. 8, the British captures of prisoners during the first week of the month had attained 19,000, the great majority, of course, representing the results of the Arras-Cambrai thrust.

While the British in the area of their recent success were content to hold their lines and beat back occasional counter-attacks, the British wing adjoining the French forces developed a heightened activity. Its purpose was seemingly on the one hand to move forward in conformity with the French advance and on the other to fill in the gap to the south of the new Cambrai salient. Having crossed the Somme, south of Péronne on Sept. 5, the British moved rapidly eastward, taking possession of the territory as the enemy abandoned it. North of Péronne, they encountered more opposition. On the 6th their attacks carried the heights about Nurlu, seven miles above Péronne, with the neighboring villages. On the 7th their troops east of Péronne gained the railway junction of Roisel, while ten miles to the north they carried the greater part of Havrincourt wood. Unfavorable weather put a temporary stop to the operations on Sept. 8.

German Retirement near Armentières.

The enemy's retirement of last week in the Armentières salient had some continuation during the present week, but it became apparent that he was not ready to give up Armentières itself without a struggle. By local attacks the British pressed ahead slightly at various points, particularly at Erquinghem, where they came within two miles of the city on the west. They were frequently counter-attacked, but only on a small scale. The Belgians, according to an announcement, gained in a local attack near St. Julien in Flanders on Sept. 10.

OTHER FRONTS.

On the Italian front quiet prevailed save for the usual slight local exchange of hostilities here and there.

In Macedonia and Albania no further operations worthy of note were reported. The difficulties between Bulgars and Turks and Bulgarian war weariness were said to be reaching inroads in the Bulgar fighting spirit.

In Eastern Siberia the Japanese continue to press back Bolshevik troops on the Ussuri river.

PERSHING BEGINS ASSAULT IN FRANCE.

The First American Field Army was sent into action on the morning of Sept. 12, for the first time as a unit, against the southern and western sides of the St. Mihiel salient which the Germans have held practically since the beginning of the war. General Pershing was in command of the operation and his official report for the day reads: "This morning our troops, operating in the St. Mihiel sector, made considerable gains. Assisted by French units, they have broken the enemy's resistance and advanced at some points to a depth of five miles. We have counted 8,000 prisoners up to the present. The operation is still in progress." The newspaper dispatches, however, give details which show that our troops made a very considerable success. The attack opened with an intense artillery bombardment at 1 a.m., continuing until 5 a.m., when the general advance was made by the Infantry aided by tanks driven by members of our own Tank Corps. On the southern line, Apremont-Pont a Mousson, we advanced as far as Nonsard, Xemmes and Thiaucourt, taking these as well as several other villages. On the western side of the salient, on the heights dominating the Meuse between Verdun and St. Mihiel, we took Combres and drew the sides of the salient in the rear of St. Mihiel to a distance of only eight and a half miles apart. The dispatches stated that the Cavalry was in action and also that the casualties were very light. The Germans seemed to have withdrawn very quickly from their first line trenches and their artillery fire was reported as weak.

THE ALLIED FORCES IN SIBERIA.

U.S. Troops at Archangel.

American troops have arrived safely at Archangel, according to a dispatch of Sept. 4 reaching the United States on Sept. 11. Many of the men speak the Russian language fluently. Most of these troops are from States where the winters are much like those in Russia. Their voyage was quick and tranquil. The men suffered few discomforts, the dispatch adds, except there was a heavy list of seasick. Following the receipt of this message by the Associated Press a statement was given out in Washington which read: "By order of General March, the safe arrival of American troops at Archangel is announced."

Colonel Gallagher to Siberia as Chief Q.M.

Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been ordered to Siberia as chief quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Force there, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, where he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 6th Cavalry. He was born in Canada in 1861, and is an officer of extended experience, and has an excellent efficiency record. He served

in the Cavalry arm until Feb. 2, 1901, when he was appointed in the Subsistence Department as captain. He had previously served in the Volunteers in 1893 and 1899, as a major and also lieutenant colonel of Volunteers. Colonel Gallagher as a second lieutenant took part in the Indian campaign of Pine Ridge in the winter of 1890-91, and was honorably mentioned for his services. He was subsequently in command of a troop of Indians. He served as chief commissary in the China Relief Expedition under General Chaffee in 1901, and later among various other duties was assistant to the commissary general, Colonel Gallagher was in charge of the supplies sent to refugees on the Islands of Martinique and St. Vincent after the great volcanic eruption there and also organized the purchasing department of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He also served as chief commissary of the Department of the Luzon.

Canadian Forces in Siberia.

The Canadian forces to take part in the expedition to Siberia are under the command of Brig. Gen. J. H. Elmsley, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto. General Elmsley is in his fortieth year, and is a staff college graduate. He was dangerously wounded in the South African war, and has served in India. In the year 1914 he proceeded overseas with his regiment, and in due course was appointed to command the 8th Brigade (Canadian Mounted Rifles).

HEALTH OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Disease conditions among troops in the United States, including Porto Rico, for the week ending Sept. 6 are as follows: Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only): All troops, 960.77; divisional camps, 1,061.70; cantonments, 1,100.27; departmental and other troops, 694.72. Non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report: All troops, 36.43; divisional camps, 43.36; cantonments, 36.91; departmental and other troops, 31.35. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only): All troops, 2.65; divisional camps, 3.95; cantonments, 2.10; departmental and other troops, 2.61.

Disease conditions among troops in the United States, including Porto Rico, for the week ending Aug. 30 are as follows: Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only): All troops, 909.6; divisional camps, 1,123.48; cantonments, 990.9; departmental and other troops, 698.2. Noneffective rate per 1,000 on day of report: All troops, 37.44; divisional camps, 46.14; cantonments, 40.15; departmental and other troops, 29.55. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only): All troops, 3.35; divisional camps, 5.49; cantonments, 3.07; departmental and other troops, 2.51.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph R. Phelps, U.S.N., Chief of the Sanitation Division of the Surgeon General's Office, stated on Sept. 12 that notwithstanding the influenza epidemic, which in a general way may be called a mild type, the health of the Navy continues excellent. The rate for the week ending Sept. 7 shows 1 case of cerebro-meningitis, 9 cases of diphtheria, 20 cases of malaria, 45 cases of measles, 25 cases of pneumonia and 5 cases of scarlet fever with a hospital admission rate of 681 per thousand per annum and a death rate of 1.6 per thousand per annum. Most of the pneumonia cases are the direct results of the influenza, or grip. The so-called "Spanish" influenza made its appearance in Boston and thus far has developed more than 1,300 cases in the First Naval District. This epidemic is now making its appearance in the Second Naval District, having broken out at Newport, R.I., and New London, Conn. The naval direction for the treatment of these cases is that the patient should be put to bed at once, and bed isolation, prevention of droplet infection, and prompt disinfection of mess gear, handkerchiefs, etc., practiced as in measles.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEFENDS SLACKER RAIDS.

Attorney General T. W. Gregory has written to President Wilson under date of Sept. 11 accepting full responsibility for the slacker raids made in New York city and in cities of northern New Jersey, Sept. 4-6, which were the subject of criticism, especially in Congress, because of the methods used and great inconvenience and humiliation to many men who were not "slackers," as results showed. In the raids 11,652 persons were taken to armories and elsewhere in New York city, because they could not show registration cards issued under the Selective Service law. Of these 300 were inducted into the Army and 1,500 were turned over to their local boards. In northern New Jersey 28,875 persons were apprehended, out of which number 749 men were inducted into the Service and 12,515 delinquents were found whose draft records were corrected by their boards. The Attorney General deprecates the use of United States soldiers and sailors and certain members of the American Protective League in the raids, but says that at the same time some dragnet process was necessary unless thousands upon thousands of deserters and slackers were to remain at large. He adds that the number of persons over or under the draft age who were inconvenienced was inconsiderable, that there was no disorder anywhere, no persons were assaulted or mistreated, and that in general the public acquiesced in the raids with good nature.

NEW HIGH-POWER RADIO STATION OPENED.

The long arm of the United States Government's radio service reached out to London, Paris and Rome Sept. 9 when the new high-power radio station at Annapolis, Md., the most powerful in the United States, was formally opened by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who signalized the occasion by sending messages to the First Lord of the British Admiralty at London, the French Minister of Marine at Paris and the Italian Minister of Marine at Rome. The communications were transmitted with the utmost ease. The plant, the cost of which was \$1,500,000, was erected and equipped in ten months. Under conditions which existed before the war its erection would have taken two years. It is capable of maintaining uninterrupted communication for at least 4,000 miles. The operation of the station requires the services of 100 men, all of them drawn from the enlisted force of the Navy.

DEFERRED CLASS MEN FOR W.D. WORK.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, has issued a general order that men employed by the War Department in Washington and elsewhere be replaced by men not eligible for military service under Class 1. Physically fit men now in the War Department will be replaced before the end of 1918 if they are Class 1 men, and their places will be taken by men in deferred classes.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Horatio G. Sickel, U.S.A., retired, who resided at 4476 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., according to a newspaper despatch from that place, shot and killed himself in his home Sept. 9. He was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 15, 1854, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 14th Infantry. He was transferred to the 7th Cavalry in July, 1876, and remained with that organization until promoted major, 12th Cavalry, July 16, 1903. He was promoted lieutenant colonel March 3, 1911. Colonel Sickel's services after graduation were on the frontier for a number of years, at different posts in Dakota, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Kansas to 1893 where he was engaged in scouting, protecting the stage road at South Moreau River, commanding Indian scouts, etc. He took part in the campaign against Sioux Indians in South Dakota from Nov. 23, 1890, to Jan. 23, 1891, and was mentioned in G.O. No. 100, A.G.O., 1891, for distinguished service at the battle of Wounded Knee, S.D., Dec. 29, 1890. After his frontier service Colonel Sickel served at posts in Missouri, Kansas, Arizona, Georgia and at Camp Columbia, Cuba, 1899-01. He went to Manila in 1904, being in command of the station at Calamba, Laguna, and Santa Mesa garrison, Manila. Subsequent service included duty at the Jamestown Exposition, Fort Meade, S.D., and for a few years until retirement he served on the Mexican border. He reached the grade of colonel July 30, 1912, and was retired for age Jan. 15, 1918.

The remains of Brig. Gen. Tully McCrea, U.S.A., retired, who died at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1918, as we noted in our issue of Sept. 7, page 16, were buried with military honors in the West Point Cemetery on Sept. 8. The funeral was one of the most impressive ever held at West Point. The entire corps of cadets paraded in a body to the house and escorted the remains to the cemetery and every officer at the post paraded. The pallbearers were Col. S. E. Tillman, E. J. Timberlake, C. P. Echols, G. J. Fiebigler, Lieut. Col. L. H. Holt, C. C. Carter and Lieutenant Colonel Haskins and Capt. La R. L. Stuart. General McCrea married Miss Harriette Camp, granddaughter of Col. Elisha Camp, of Sackett Harbor, N.Y., who died about two years ago, and who was interred at West Point.

Major Walter Whitney, M.R.C., U.S.A., died at Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., Sept. 4, 1918, of heart trouble after a short illness. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Harriet L. Whitney. "Major Whitney's service in the U.S. Government," writes a correspondent, "covers a period of many years of honest and faithful service. He was a man faithful to his duty, and beloved by all officers who came in contact with him either professionally or in civil life." He was born at Raymond, Maine, Oct. 22, 1848, and graduated from the Medical Department, Columbian College, March, 1872. His service in the United States Army was as follows: Indian Agency Physician, 1875 to 1879; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., 1880 to 1890, and when contract service was abolished, he then entered the Marine Hospital Service, 1893 to 1896. He was in private practice until the Spanish War began, when he gave up his practice to re-enter the Army, and was appointed contract surgeon, 1898, major, surgeon of volunteers, March, 1901. He was again contract surgeon in the U.S. Army, 1903 to 1908, and was appointed first lieutenant, M.R.C., U.S. Army, 1908, and in 1913 he accepted a special contract to serve at Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., which he did until the time of his death. The best years of Major Whitney's life were given to the United States Government, in all over thirty years, during which time most of his early service was in the frontier, much of it in the Indian wars, in the well-known Geronimo and Victoria campaigns, and later in the Philippines in Samar and Leyte. He was at Leyte and Manila on the Board of Health during the strenuous cholera epidemic. Major Whitney at the time of his death was in the sixty-ninth years ago, her remains being buried at West Point.

Capt. Joseph D. Hungerford, 10th Cav., U.S.A., killed in action against hostile Mexicans in an attack upon the town of Nogales, Ariz., on Aug. 27, 1918, resided, before entering the Service, at Marshall Hall, Md., on the Potomac. He attended St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and was commissioned from the 4th Provisional Class of officers at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in 1917, and was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. He was quite recently promoted to a captaincy and was in command of Troop C when killed, the third officer of that troop killed by Mexicans in the span of less than three years, during which Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair were lost with this troop at Carrizal. At the first alarm of the Mexican attack the 10th Cavalry promptly sprang to arms, and when the advance into Mexico was ordered Captain Hungerford was at the head of his troop in the left center of the American line and near the international line when he was shot and instantly killed by a sniper—one of the "irresponsible citizens" that made up the Mexican forces. "The death of Captain Hungerford was a sad blow to his comrades in the regiment," writes an officer, "where he was loved, and to his troopers, who were devoted to him." Captain Hungerford was an able and conscientious officer and his death is deeply deplored." On Aug. 30 Captain Hungerford's remains were escorted to the railway station at Nogales by a squadron of the 10th Cavalry, headed by the band of the 25th Infantry, whence, after appropriate services, they were shipped to his parents in Washington, D.C., for interment in Arlington Cemetery. Lieut. S. M. Lockwood, 10th Cav., escorted the remains to the final resting place.

Lieut. Samuel J. Reid, jr., 306th Field Art., U.S.A., killed in action Aug. 22, was graduated from Princeton in 1906. He was formerly a member of the 1st New York Cavalry and received a commission as first lieutenant upon graduation from Plattsburg.

Lieut. James Gowan Andes, 16th Inf., U.S.A., killed in action on July 19, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Andes, of No. 901 Ogden avenue, New York city, received a commission at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, and, after being detailed for observation service in France was assigned to the 16th Infantry last March.

Mr. Henry O. Wheeler, a Civil War Veteran, and for thirty-two years superintendent of the public schools of Burlington, Vt., died July 17, 1918, at the home of his son, Edward M. Wheeler, at San Dimas, Cal. Mr. Wheeler is survived by his wife, who was Elizabeth Martin, and by five sons, Major Sheldon H. Wheeler, Signal Corps, U.S.A.; Edward M. Wheeler, of San Dimas, Cal.; Orville G. Wheeler, of New York city; Dr. John M. Wheeler, of New York city; H. O. Wheeler, jr., formerly of Los Angeles, Cal., now a first lieutenant, U.S. Coast Artillery, in France. He also leaves a brother, the Rev. Sheldon H. Wheeler, of Long Beach, Cal. He served in the 1st Vermont Cavalry, rising from

a private to first lieutenant. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness by a ball which seriously affected and to all appearance at least, penetrated the left lung, but he was able to enter the action at Shenandoah Valley on Oct. 7, 1864, when he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison until the following February. He was then exchanged. He was brevetted captain March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the war, and was mustered out March 8 of that year. He was a member of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., serving as recorder of the latter organization for several years.

Mrs. Mary F. Parmelee, mother of Mrs. Low, widow of Capt. William W. Low, U.S.M.C., died at New Haven, Conn., on September 3, 1918.

Mrs. Julia M. Bartlett, mother of Mrs. Alley, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles R. Alley, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., died at Clinton, Mass., on Sept. 8, 1918.

Robert Forbes Bradford, son of the late Capt. Robert Forbes Bradford, U.S.N., and Caroline Baur Bradford, died in Boston on Sept. 10, 1918. He is survived by four sisters and a brother, Mrs. Jansen, wife of Lieut. Col. T. E. Jansen, U.S.A.; Mrs. Treadwell, wife of Col. T. C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Richardson, wife of Med. Insp. R. R. Richardson, U.S.N.; Miss Pauline B. Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H., and Baur de B. Bradford. Services were held at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, on Sept. 13. He was in business in Boston and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

A tribute to the memory of Lieut. Col. Robert J. Maxey, 28th U.S. Inf., who was killed on a battlefield of France while leading his command in action, has been received by Mrs. T. B. Thompson, of Missoula, Mont. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General Pershing for bravery in action in the fight around Cantigny on May 27 to 31. Under date of June 15, 1918, Major Gen. R. L. Bullard, commanding the division, in G.O. No. 26, cited one hundred and thirty officers and men of the 28th Infantry, Regular Army, for conspicuous gallantry in action in the above named battle, and the name of Colonel Maxey was the second name mentioned. General Bullard, in the order, says: "Lieutenant Colonel Maxey advanced with the first wave and in the face of heavy shell fire and machine gun fire directed the location of the objective of his battalion. He was cool under fire and a dependable leader; although fatally wounded he gave detailed directions to his second in command as to just what to do and caused himself to be carried to the post of command of his regiment to give information to his regimental commander that he considered very important, before being evacuated; this under intense shell and machine gun fire." Capt. C. R. Hueber, who was in command of the 2d Battalion, also pays a high tribute to Colonel Maxey's bravery, who he says gave him instructions as to how to carry on the battle work in which his regiment was participating, and showed him the map with the positions marked to defend. Colonel Maxey had an utter disregard for his wound and thought of nothing but the success of the operation. Other officers, in letters, also commended Colonel Maxey for his coolness, example and bravery.

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Lieuts. A. B. Stephenson, of Bristol, Conn., and W. D. Keeling, of Dallas, Texas, were killed Sept. 10 when their airplane fell north of Fort Worth, Texas. Both were attached to Carruthers Field.

Lieut. Walter F. Buck, U.S.N., of New London, Conn., and Pvt. Harvey A. Bruhy, of West Bend, Wis., were killed at Kelly Field, Texas, Sept. 9, when an airplane in which they were flying fell 4,000 feet. Officials at Kelly Field believe the accident was due to the breaking of wires which caused a wing to collapse. No indication of fire was found in the wreckage.

Lieut. Charles Thomas, of Bay City, Mich., and Howard Hull, of Bridgeport, Conn., were killed in a collision in the air at Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., Sept. 9. They were in the same machine, and when about 1,800 feet up it suddenly dipped sideways and crashed into another airplane. The occupants of the other airplane were unhurt and brought their machine safely to the ground.

Lieut. Parker Bruce, U.S.A., of Chicago, and Lieut. Anthony A. Sego, U.S.A., of Kentland, Ind., were killed near Love Field, Texas, Sept. 12. Lieutenant Bruce was an instructor and Lieutenant Sego a flying cadet.

Flying Cadet Ellis Bernard Babcock, son of Col. and Mrs. W. C. Babcock, U.S.A., and grandson of late Brig. Gen. R. G. Bernard, U.S.A., was killed on Aug. 30, 1918, in airplane accident at Call Field, Texas. Cadet Babcock was born at West Point, N.Y., in January, 1897. He had his ground school training at Cornell University, N.Y., and from there went to the flying field in Texas. He had completed all but ten hours of his training when killed.

The Navy Department has announced the death of Seaman Nathan H. Lanport, in France, Sept. 9, as the result of an airplane accident. Lanport's home was at Detroit.

DEATHS AMONG OFFICERS.

The War Department announces the deaths of the following officers, up to Sept. 9, in this country, that have not appeared in the printed casualty reports:

Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Wood, retired.

Col. Ernest A. Greenough.

Majors Walter Whitney, M.C., and Henry S. Clark. (Never in active service.)

Capt. John A. O'Brien, Horace A. Chouinard and Chaplain Edward F. Chase.

First Lieuts. Franklin H. Dornbusch, M.C., and L. A. Osborne, D.C. (Never in active service.)

Mr. Henry G. Reynolds, father of Mrs. Terrell, wife of Major F. B. Terrell, U.S.A., died at his home in Pasadena, Cal., on Sept. 5, 1918.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL GREBLE.

Brig. Gen. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A., who has been in command of Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, was retired from active service Sept. 11, 1918, for disability incident to the service. He was not due to retire for age until June 24, 1923, and the active list loses a valuable officer. General Greble was born in New York June 24, 1859, the son of Lieut. John T. Greble, class of 1864, U.S.M.A., killed in the battle at Big Bethel, Va., in June, 1861. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School, and has served on the General Staff. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was promoted second lieutenant, 2d Artillery. Among many other duties he was at West Point

as instructor, at Sandy Hook, and A.D.C. to General Howard. He was A.G., 2d Division, 7th Army Corps, in 1898, and served in Cuba, the Philippines and on the Mexican border.

DEATH OF COL. L. W. V. KENNON, U.S.A.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Inf., U.S.A., a well-known officer of the Regular Army, died in New York city Sept. 9, 1918, after a brief illness, at the Hotel Cumberland. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Anne Beecher Rice, of Goshen, Conn., whom he married in 1883; a brother and a niece, Miss Laura Kennon and a brother-in-law, James Q. Rice, of New York city.

Colonel Kennon was an officer of high professional ability in various lines, and he had the reputation of being one of the best all-round officers of the Army, as shown by his efficiency records attested to by superiors he served under and which were on file at the War Department. He was commended a number of times for gallantry in battle in Indian, Spanish and Philippine campaigns. He was specially well versed in engineering, drawing, surveying, Spanish, in addition to staff and line work, and was a splendid commander of troops.

Some twenty-seven officers he served under gave him very high endorsements. These included Generals McCook, Macomb, Funston, Wood, Wheaton, Foote, Corbin, Carter, Weston and Greene. Colonel Kennon was born in Providence, R.I., Sept. 2, 1852, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 1st Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 6th Infantry, 1881; first lieutenant 1889; captain 1897; major, 10th Infantry, 1902; and was transferred to the 7th Infantry June 8, 1909; and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 14th Infantry, June 26, 1909, and colonel March 28, 1912, being assigned to the 25th Infantry. He was appointed a brigadier general, National Army, in 1917, and was assigned to Camp Grant, Ill. He was later honorably discharged from the N.A.

During the war with Spain he served as major and A.A.G. of Volunteers, and in July, 1899, he was appointed colonel of the 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which served in the Philippines. Colonel Kennon's first duty after graduation was on frontier duty at Forts Douglas and Thornburg, Utah, where he fought against Indians. He was subsequently, among other duties, aid to General Crook from July 1, 1886, to February, 1890. He was also a member of the Board of Organization and Tactics, Navy Department, to January, 1891; was the author of a manual on guard duty, adopted by the Army in 1890, it being the first manual of guard duty ever adopted by the Army. He was assistant engineer of the International Railway Commission in Central America from April, 1891, to June, 1893. Colonel Kennon was detailed as military instructor for the Greater Republic of Central America March, 1897, to March, 1898, and next took part in the expedition to Santiago de Cuba, June 14 to Aug. 8, 1898. He was engaged in the assault on Fort San Juan and in the subsequent actions in front of Santiago, and was recommended to be brevet major, U.S.A., for gallantry in action there.

Colonel Kennon served as A.A.G., Division of Cuba, Havana; and as Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce during the military government of Cuba, in 1899. While colonel of the 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines he was in command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, and participated in General Lawton's northern expedition in November, 1899. He was in command of the Sub-district No. 4, Luzon, 1900; took part in the expedition to Baler, and was in the action at Cabanatuan in July, 1900. He was military governor of Ilocos Norte from November, 1900, to March, 1901. Other duties in the Philippines included taking part in the action of Haguitit, Negros, and was in charge of field operations in Negros from May to September, 1901.

After a service in San Francisco, Cal., Colonel Kennon was again ordered to the Philippines, and was in command of a battalion of the 10th and 28th Infantry at Iligan and Lake Lanao road construction early in 1903. He was in command of Camp Monneau, Mindanao; was supervisor of census of Moro tribes; was in charge of improvements in Benguet Province and railway reconnaissance in Mindanao in April, 1905, and investigated the railways of Japan and Korea the same year. He served at Fort Wright, Wash., with his regiment; was on detached service in the office of the General Staff, and was Military Attaché to the American Embassy 1906-07. He served with his regiment at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; was in charge of the Northern and Army Rifle and Pistol Competitions in 1909, and was on duty at the War College, Fort Missoula, Mont., Honolulu, Texas and other places. His last post of duty was at Charlotte, N.C. He was a member of the Army and Navy Clubs of New York, Washington and Manila, Military Service Institute, United States Infantry Association, and other organizations.

"The sudden death of Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, U.S.A., commander of the National Army cantonment at Charlotte, N.C.," says the Newark, N.J., Evening News, "recalls a remarkable feat of road building that brought to an end one of the greatest scandals that attended the early days of the American administration of the government of the Philippines. It was Colonel Kennon who completed and made permanent the highway known as the Benguet road, between Manila and Baguio, the mountain resort on the Island of Luzon that was transformed into the summer capital of the insular government. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had been wasted in previous attempts to construct this road. The officials in charge and the contractors saw their work undone time and again by floods that swept away bridges and obliterated all traces of the road surface for many miles. There was an outcry all over the islands that the undertaking was impossible of being made permanent and that those responsible for initiating it were venal. Then Colonel Kennon came to the rescue, corrected the mistakes of his predecessors and laid down a highway that has proved to be one of the engineering triumphs in road building."

DEDICATION OF STATUES POSTPONED.

Col. John P. Nicholson, U.S.V., chairman of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, has received a letter from George P. Morgan, the secretary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, stating "that on account of the serious illness of General Huidekoper, which would prevent him from being present, the commission has decided to postpone until next year the

dedication of the statues of Generals Hays, Geary and Humphreys. "It is sincerely hoped that in the early spring General Huidekoper will be able to be with us at Gettysburg and take part in the ceremonies and in all probability by that time you will be able to act for us at Gettysburg as the orator for the Geary statue."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Curtis Christopher Webb, Air Service, U.S.A., and Miss Elsinore Margaret Quinn were married Sept. 7, 1918, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Quinn, The Boulders, Field Point Park, Greenwich, Conn. The wedding was a delightful one under clear skies and amid delightful surroundings. The Boulders is charmingly situated on terraces that slope to the waters of the Sound and gardens under lofty tulip trees and a view of the inland sea for many miles. The spacious house was filled with a party of two hundred or more of guests from Greenwich, New York and Washington. A large drawing room had been converted into a temporary chapel for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, D.D., chaplain of Governors Island, New York harbor. The bridal party entered at four o'clock, the bride on the arm of her father. The ushers were Ensign John Newman, U.S.N.; Ensign Martin Quinn, U.S.N., and Ensign Arthur Broe, U.S.N. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Poudensan, Miss Ella Carpenter and Miss Dorothy Quinn. Miss Josephine Quinn, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Lieut. T. H. Webb, Aviation Corps, was best man. The bride's dress was of white satin trimmed with old point lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor and bridesmaids wore gowns of orchid chiffon and hats of the same color and carried bouquets of Ophelia roses. After the benediction in the ceremony the bridal party and guests stood at attention while the orchestra played the national anthem and the bride and groom then went down the ribbon-marked aisle to the hall where they received the congratulations of the guests. Following this a collation was served in the dining room and on the verandas. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hastings, Commodore E. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Duane Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Rockefeller, Lieutenant Phillips, Lieut. Oakley Brown, Major and Mrs. J. Wesley Lyon, Lieut. Don Normand, Lieut. Stancliff, M.C., and Captain Rouvier and Lieutenant Pieler of the French army. The bride and groom left shortly after the reception on their wedding trip, which will include visits in the South en route to Lieutenant Webb's station, Ellington Field, Texas.

The marriage of Major Sydney Travis Moore, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Susan Montgomery Spiller was solemnized on Sept. 7, 1918, at the residence of Mrs. Stuart Crockett, New York city, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, chaplain of Governors Island, N.Y. Miss Spiller wore a wedding dress of white satin and tulle veil and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. She was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Frank Spiller. Lieutenant Knott acted as best man. Among the guests present were Mr. Donald Spiller, brother of the bride; Miss Banks, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bowling, brother-in-law of President Wilson, and Mrs. Bowling. The bride and groom left for a short tour, after which Mrs. Moore will live near Little Silver, where Major Moore is stationed. Mrs. Moore's father, Mr. William H. Spiller, was a cadet at V.M.I. and took part in the battle of New Market in the Civil War. Her brothers in the present war are Lieut. Col. R. K. Spiller, J.A.G. Dept., stationed at Camp Funston; Capt. E. B. Spiller, C.A.C., at Washington, and Lieut. Ernest M. Spiller, Corps of Engrs., in France. Major Moore's father was Col. William O. Moore of the Confederate army.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Davis Sturgis announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Tracy Sturgis, to Lieut. Hugh Ambrose Murrill, jr., U.S.A., class of 1919, West Point.

The marriage of Miss Norma G. Mason, sister of Major A. L. Mason, U.S.A., to Mr. W. P. Garside, of El Paso, Texas, will take place during the first week in October. Mrs. Mason and Miss Mason have recently returned from Mexico City and are stopping at 6337 Harvard avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The marriage of Major Charles R. Hickox, U.S.A., of New York, and Miss Lydia Bridge was solemnized Aug. 27 at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas, by Rev. L. V. Richard. Miss Margaret Bridge was maid of honor and Capt. Thomas F. Raines was best man. Major and Mrs. Hickox left immediately for New York, where Major Hickox will leave later for overseas service.

Major William H. Draper, U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Louise Baum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Baum, of Yonkers, N.Y., were married in that city Sept. 7, 1918, by the Rev. Francis Theodore Brown, rector of St. Andrew's Memorial Episcopal Church, in the church. The bride was given away by her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Dorothy Draper. Major Draper was a member of Mr. Henry Ford's peace party, heading the student representation in which he was a delegate from New York University. On the return of the Ford party he entered the Plattsburg camp in May, 1917, and won a commission as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. John W. Kirschner, U.S.N., and Miss Beatrice Veronica O'Brien were married Sept. 5, 1918, in Newport News, Va., where the bridegroom was stationed. Miss O'Brien went to Newport News with her mother, Mrs. M. O'Brien, of Oswego, N.Y. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. T. Wolard, at Christ Episcopal Church.

Lieut. Russell C. Huettis, 36th U.S. Inf., stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., and Miss Helen Orr, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Grier M. Orr, of St. Paul, Minn., were married on Sept. 7, 1918, at Fitchburg, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. O. A. Gorder were the attendants. After a week's honeymoon, Lieut. and Mrs. Huettis will be at home at Ayer. A number of the officers of the 36th Infantry and their wives were present.

Miss Loretta Wells, daughter of Major I. K. Wells, U.S.A., judge advocate of the Panama Canal Department, was quietly married at Gatun, C.Z., on Aug. 19, to Mr. B. M. Mitchell, of the accounting department of the Canal.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKeown, of East Orange, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie McKeown, to Capt. Lucius du Bignon Clay,

Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Captain Clay was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point last June and is detailed as an instructing officer at Camp Humphreys, Va. Miss McKeown is a student at Columbia University. The marriage will take place in the latter part of this month.

The engagement of Miss Emilia Gordon, daughter of Phil K. Gordon, to Capt. Shelby Mason Tuttle, 62d Inf., U.S.A., at present stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal., has been announced in San Francisco. The wedding is expected to take place in September. Miss Gordon received her education at Miss Ransome's school in Piedmont as well as in one of the fashionable schools of the southern portion of the state. She is the granddaughter of Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., and the late N. K. Masten, pioneer railroad man of California. Her aunt is Mrs. William F. Perkins, of San Francisco, with whom she has made her home, and a niece of Mrs. Francis M. Shook, of Piedmont. Lieut. Jack Gordon, her brother, is with the Motor Transport Corps of the U.S. Army now in France. Captain Tuttle was graduated from the University of Ohio.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Emily Hope Diver, of Baltimore, Md., to Capt. Ralph C. P. Evans, U.S.A., on Sept. 3, 1918, at Grace Church, New York city. The bride is a daughter of Capt. William Diver, of Baltimore, where she is well known in musical circles. The bridegroom is with the Motor Transport Corps stationed at Camp Holabird, Baltimore.

Mrs. George Lawrence, of Flushing, L.I., has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Loretta A. Blaber, daughter of Mr. Oliver J. Blaber, of Brooklyn, to Lieut. Francis P. Brophy, Coast Art., U.S.A.

Mr. Clarence A. de Goll announces the marriage of his daughter, Miss Imogene de Goll, to Ensign Douglas Hillyer, N.R.F.C., of Washington. The wedding took place Sept. 5, 1918, at Pensacola, Fla., where Ensign Hillyer is stationed.

Lieut. Ralph Colp, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Miriam Esther Mirsky, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael David Mirsky, of New York city, were married Sept. 7 at the bride's home by Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman. The bride was graduated from Barnard College in 1916 and from Columbia this year. The bridegroom was graduated from Columbia University in 1913, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1915.

Mrs. M. Florence Ferguson, of Washington, announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mary Louise Ferguson, to Lieut. Henry N. Boucher, Field Art., U.S.A., Sept. 4, 1918, at the Cathedral Chancery, Baltimore, Md.

Major and Mrs. Eugene O. Howard announce the marriage of Mrs. Howard's daughter, Miss Anne Irwin Powers, to Lieut. James Warren Feeny, U.S.A., in St. Alban's Church, New York city, Sept. 7, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison G. Brewer announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Barbara Allen Brewer, and Lieut. Edward S. Sha, U.S.M.C., which took place Sept. 4, 1918, at their residence in Washington.

The marriage of Lieut. Joseph G. Guinn, jr., and Miss Lillian G. Burson was solemnized Aug. 29 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas, Rev. L. W. Doud reading the marriage lines. Miss Caroline Burson was maid of honor and Capt. Hilbert Dickey was best man. After a trip to Galveston, Lieut. and Mrs. Guinn will be at home Sept. 30 in the Tolte Apartments, San Antonio.

Lieut. Charles L. Oswald, U.S.A., and Rose Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kelley, of Atlanta, Ga., were married on July 19, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Morton Higham, of Brooklyn, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ella Louise Higham, to Lieut. Hervey L. Russell, U.S.A. Lieutenant Russell sailed for France recently. Owing to the fact that Lieutenant Russell's leave was brief, only the immediate family attended the engagement dinner at Hotel Biltmore. Miss Higham and Lieutenant Russell are well known in New York and Brooklyn society. Miss Higham attended Packer Institute. Lieutenant Russell was a member of Troop C until August of last year, when he was selected for the Plattsburg officers' training camp. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in November, 1917, being one of the youngest men to receive a commission, and in August this year was promoted to first lieutenant. Lieutenant Russell is assigned to the 307th Pioneer Infantry, which, until recently, was stationed at Camp Dix, N.J.

Lieut. Paul Spencer, U.S.A., stationed at Rockwell Field, North Island, San Diego, Cal., and Miss Bonnie F. Taylor, of Brockwayville, Pa., were married in San Diego, Aug. 31, the ceremony being performed at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. For the present Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer will reside at the U.S. Grant Hotel in the latter city.

Lieut. William P. Longest, U.S.A., who has returned from ten months at the front in France and is now stationed at Camp Kearny, was married in San Diego, Cal., Aug. 31, to Miss Frances I. Long, of Penrod, Ky.

Lieut. Edward M. Ford, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Doris J. Gibbs, daughter of Judge and Mrs. G. A. Gibbs, of Pasadena, Cal., were married in that city on Aug. 27, the Rev. L. Potter Hitchcock officiating. Lieut. Charley Atwater was best man, and the bride's sister, Miss Marion W. Gibbs, was her only attendant. Ushers were Flying Cadet Ronald D. Gibbs, brother of the bride; William L. Stewart and Lieut. Herbert Chaffee.

Lieut. Edwin H. Badger, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Fremont, and Miss Kathleen Shores, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Shores, of Los Angeles, Cal., were married Aug. 31 at the home of the bride's parents.

Lieut. David W. Sturgess, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Kearny, and Miss Gertrude H. Bristol, of Pomona, Cal., were married Aug. 31 at the Claremont Church, Claremont, Cal., near Pomona.

Ensign William Crawford, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Vicksburg, and Miss Meryl Frenz, daughter of Stanley Frenz, of Glendale, Cal., were married in that city Aug. 31 by Rev. W. E. Edmonds, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. They will make their home in San Diego, Cal., for the present.

Lieut. Francis D. Ouimet, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., formerly amateur national golf champion, and Miss Stella M. Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sullivan, of No. 20 Lake street, Brighton, Mass., were married at that place Sept. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Ernest Rogers, of Winfield, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche Joan Rogers, to Lieut. Pierre N. Charbonnet, Med. Corps, U.S.A., now convalescent at the Army Hospital in Wayneville, N.C., from illness contracted in France. Lieutenant Charbonnet was formerly a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, but vacated that commission to accept one in the Regular Army. He served in France as one of the liaison officers between the French and

American Medical Departments. Lieutenant Charbonnet is a son of Mrs. M. Charbonnet and the late Dr. J. N. Charbonnet, of New Orleans.

Major and Mrs. Fred Foster, U.S.A., 200 East Cypress street, San Antonio, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Alpha, to Lieut. Charles Fanshaw, Vet. Corps, U.S.A., now with the 14th Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Slate Rayner announce the marriage of their daughter, Anis Elsie, and Lieut. William Edgar Trubee, U.S.A., on Sept. 9, 1918, at Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Earl H. Ogden, U.S.A., and Miss Ruby Hazel Lang were married at the home of the bride, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Aug. 20, 1918. The bride wore a gown of white satin veiled in Georgette crepe. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and sweet peas. A large reception followed the ceremony. The couple went on a brief wedding trip to nearby resorts. The bride will remain with her parents when the bridegroom returns to his military duties at Camp Pike, Ark.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

A daughter, Sarah Michaux Arthur, was born to Major Joseph Dagan Arthur, jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Arthur at Goldsboro, N.C., Aug. 20, 1918.

Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Crutchfield, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, James Arthur Crutchfield, jr., on Sept. 9, 1918, at New London, Conn.

Miss Helen Bennett, sister of Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Bennett, U.S.N., is in war work at Washington and while there will be at 1513 Rhode Island avenue.

Mrs. Andrew C. Wright has bought a home in Palo Alto, Cal., where she expects to locate permanently. Her future address will be 765 Channing avenue.

Mrs. James A. Irons, wife of Col. J. A. Irons, 20th Inf., U.S.A., is residing in Alexandria, La.

Mrs. Stahl, wife of Lieut. Col. H. G. Stahl, U.S.A., has gone to Kansas City, Mo., where she will be at 3740 Pasco.

A daughter, Jean Hastorf, was born to Capt. Albert H. Hastorf, Air Service, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hastorf on Sept. 1, 1918.

A son was born to Lieut. Col. P. L. Boyer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Boyer at Ottawa, Canada, on Aug. 26, 1918.

A son, John Porter Lucas, was born to Major J. P. Lucas, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lucas at Charlestown, W. Va., on Sept. 7, 1918.

A daughter, Eleanor Moody Jones, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. J. Douglas Jones, U.S.N., on Sept. 10, 1918, at Painesville, Ohio.

The address of Mrs. Daniel Berry will be 3140 Harvey avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, during Colonel Berry's absence overseas.

Col. William T. Johnston, A.G., is now on duty as adjutant of the Southern Department with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. Alfred A. Whetzler, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., property officer at Philadelphia depot and wife are residing at No. 4529 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A son, Terry Dunstan Thompson, was born to Lieut. T. B. Thompson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Thompson at New London, Conn., on Aug. 30, 1918.

Mrs. Philip E. Hulburd has taken an apartment at 9 Babcock street, Brookline, Mass., during the absence of Captain Hulburd, U.S.A., abroad.

Mrs. G. Barrett Glover has taken an apartment at the Dresden, 3119 Fifth street, San Diego, Cal., while Major Glover, U.S.A., is at Camp Kearny.

Mrs. John A. McAlister and daughter, Betsy, will be at the Oakley, 172 Grand street, Newburgh, N.Y., during Colonel McAlister's absence overseas.

Mrs. F. B. Terrell, wife of Major Terrell, U.S.A., will make her home at 257 W. California street, Pasadena, Cal., while Major Terrell is in France.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., has left the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N.J., for his residence, 1408 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Lortz, wife of 1st Lieut. Lyman L. Lortz, U.S.A., has taken apartments at 816 North Ninth street, Burlington, Iowa, during her husband's absence overseas.

Mrs. W. C. Babcock has returned to her apartment at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., having been with relatives and friends for the past month. Colonel Babcock is overseas.

Mrs. W. B. McCaskey and Mrs. Charles C. Winnia, who have been at 147 East Sixty-first street, New York city, since April have gone to Hotel Astor and will be there indefinitely.

Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum and her daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Davis, have taken a house together at 143 Sixth avenue, La Grange, Ill., during the absence of their husbands in France.

A son, John Sterling Saunders, was born to Mrs. Saunders, wife of Capt. J. B. Saunders, U.S.A., on Sept. 4, 1918, at Detroit, Mich. Capt. and Mrs. Saunders are now living at West Point, N.Y.

A son was born to Lieut. Ernest Samusson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Samusson on Aug. 14, 1918, at Rock Hill, S.C. Lieutenant Samusson is regimental intelligence officer of his regiment, which is now in service in France.

Mrs. Robert Henderson has returned to her residence at 1601 Twenty-third street, N.W., Washington, D.C. after a serious illness in Garfield Hospital during the past two months. Commander Henderson is absent on overseas duty.

By the will of Lieut. Sidney L. Spiegelberg, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., late of New York city, Miss Marie A. C. York, of New York city, unexpectedly came into a legacy of \$20,000 Sept. 9 when the will of Dr. Sidney L. Spiegelberg was filed for probate. The Lieutenant met his death July 15 last at Bussey-le-Chateau, France. His gift to Miss York was in appreciation of their friendship.

Lieut. L. Havemeyer Butt, formerly of the old 12th N.G.N.Y., which was broken up at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and made the 52d Pioneer Infantry, U.S.A., is the proud father of a son, which was born to Mrs. Butt, on Aug. 10 last. General McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., father of Lieutenant Butt, expresses great delight at being a grandfather, and hopes to see the third generation of Butts active in the 12th Infantry, should that old command be again resurrected as a National Guard unit after the war.

Mrs. Warren, wife of Col. Charles B. Warren, U.S.A., has returned to Washington.

Mrs. Mayo, wife of Col. C. R. Mayo, U.S.A., is located at 1758 Q street, Washington.

Comdr. Dennis W. Mullin, U.S.N., is stopping at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N.J.

A son was born on Sept. 7 to Capt. Stephen Kellogg Plume and Mrs. Plume at Waterbury, Conn.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. W. Fletcher, U.S.N., are making a stay of some weeks in Atlantic City, N.J.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter Dillingham, U.S.A., have rented an apartment at 2029 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Mrs. John Chamberlain has left the Berkshires and will spend September with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sherburne Prescott, at 755 Park avenue.

Mrs. John B. Thompson is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. George H. Cameron, at Fishers Island, N.Y., before joining Major Thompson at Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. H. C. Caron, 10th Cav., wounded by a rifle bullet through the right arm in the fight at Nogales on Aug. 27, has returned to duty, although going about on crutches and in a motor car.

During the absence of Major Gen. B. B. Buck, U.S.A., in France, Mrs. Buck and children are making their home with her mother at 806 Jefferson avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

During the absence of Lieut. Comdr. Alvin Hovey-King, Pay Corps, U.S.N., on foreign service, Mrs. Hovey-King will have an apartment at 60 West Cedar street, Boston.

Lieut. Col. Fred J. Herman, 10th Cav., who was shot through the right thigh in the fight at Nogales on Aug. 27, has returned to duty, although going about on crutches and in a motor car.

Mrs. Sturgis, wife of Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U.S.A., will make her home with her parents, Col. and Mrs. K.B.C. Bement, 27 Summit Court, St. Paul, Minn., during the absence of General Sturgis abroad.

A daughter was born to Major A. W. Hanson, 347th M.G.B., and Mrs. Hanson at Los Angeles, Cal., on Aug. 8, 1918. Mrs. Hanson has taken a house at 1041 South Oxford avenue, Los Angeles, during Major Hanson's absence in France.

Mrs. H. LaT. Cavanaugh, whose husband, Colonel Cavanaugh, U.S.A., is with his regiment in France, has left Norwalk, Ohio, and with her four sons is making her home for the coming year with Mrs. E. E. Hartwick, 199 Edison avenue, Detroit, Mich.

After spending six weeks at the seaside in Oregon, Mrs. Burton Young Read and her mother, Mrs. Edward Percival Kaye, have taken an apartment at the Lola, Arapahoe and San Marino streets, Los Angeles, Cal., until Major Read returns from France.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kendall J. Fielder, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, May Crichton, on Aug. 1, 1918, at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Fielder will be at home with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Crichton, in Atlanta during Lieutenant Fielder's absence overseas.

Mrs. Josephine T. Partello and children are located at No. 1741 White street, Alexandria, La., where they will be for the next three or four months, and possibly longer. Col. J. K. Partello is on duty at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, as chief of staff of the 17th Division.

Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Washington on Sept. 5 for Messrs. Curtis Jordan, W. T. Heard, Andrew Prather, Jack Bradley and George Burrus, all of Columbus, Ga., and Mrs. H. H. Pritchett, wife of Major Pritchett, U.S.A.

Mrs. Lynn S. Edwards and children, the family of Col. Lynn S. Edwards, U.S.A., will make their home at 6028 Prytania street, New Orleans, during Colonel Edwards's absence in France. Mrs. McCoy, mother of Mrs. Edwards, and Miss McCoy, widow and daughter of the late Col. I. B. McCoy, U.S. Inf., will spend the winter with Mrs. Edwards.

William James Connolly, jr., the infant son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Connolly, U.S.A., was christened on Aug. 30 in the quarters of Colonel Connolly, No. 21 Infantry Post, Fort Sam Houston, Chaplain W. J. Gibson officiating. Brig. Gen. J. A. Ryan, U.S.A., commander of Fort Sam Houston, and Miss Nellie Connolly, of Springfield, Mass., were the sponsors.

Mrs. I. C. Jenks and Miss Dorothy Jenks, wife and daughter of Col. I. C. Jenks, U.S.A., who is serving in France, have taken an apartment at 622 West 113th street, New York city, for the winter. Miss Dorothy Jenks will attend Columbia University. Mrs. Jenks and her daughter have just returned from Bolton on Lake George, where they spent most of the summer.

Friends of the late Col. Bertram T. Clayton, of the Regular Army, who was killed on the battle line in France, will be pleased to learn that his son, Bertram T. Clayton, jr., who contracted a serious illness while a cadet at West Point, has been appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army from July 9, 1918. He was placed on the retired list of the Army on Sept. 4 with the pay of a retired second lieutenant by virtue of a provision in the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918. The physical condition of Lieutenant Clayton, who has been undergoing treatment at Fort Bayard, N.M., has been very serious.

Capt. Snowden A. Fahnestock, 308th Inf., U.S.A., wounded in action, was recently recommended for the Croix de Guerre, according to information received by his father-in-law, S. Reading Bertron, of the banking house of Bertron, Griscom and Co., No. 40 Wall street, New York. Captain Fahnestock is a member of the Union Club of New York and is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1908. Lieut. Havemeyer Butt, of the old 12th N.Y., was a classmate of Captain Fahnestock. The latter's father was a member of Company K of the old 7th, of which Lieutenant Butt and his father, Gen. McCoskey Butt, were once members. In 1915 and in 1916 he attended the officers' training camp at Plattsburg.

To do honor to the name of Lafayette, a distinguished group of men assembled at the Algonquin Club, Boston, Sept. 6, under auspices of the Massachusetts Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, of which Charles Dana Burrage is president. A feature was the presentation to the order of a standard of flags, national, state and of the order, by Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired. General Reade offered the flags to the society on behalf of a committee which obtained the colors by popular subscription among the members. The flags, which were of silk and embroidered, were the work of Mrs. Ellen Fowler, whom the national government considers an expert on the making of flags. Among the special guests were Major General Crozier, U.S.A., and Capt. W. R. Rush.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Church, U.S.A., are stopping at the Hotel Chatham, New York city.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Tausig, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., on Sept. 11, 1918.

A son was born to Capt. Percy Gamble Black, U.S.A., and Mrs. Black at Boston, Mass., on Sept. 4, 1918.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert White, U.S.N., have leased an apartment at the Traymore, Norfolk, Va.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Atkins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Atkins on Sept. 11, 1918, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Rutledge, wife of Lieut. P. W. Rutledge, U.S.N., is the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. T. L. Lewis, in San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. C. E. Wheatley has taken an apartment at 30 Webster street, Brookline, Mass., while Lieutenant Colonel Wheatley, U.S.A., is in France.

Lieut. John T. Harman, U.S.A., reported severely wounded, was commissioned a first lieutenant at Plattsburg, N.Y., in 1917, and went overseas in spring. His home was in New York city.

Mrs. John F. Merry, widow of Rear Admiral Merry, is a guest of her son at 1253 King street, Toronto, Canada, for the months of September and October, when she will return to her home in Somerville, Mass.

A son, Robert Cholwell Price, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad C. Price, U.S.A., at Jersey City, N.J., on Aug. 30, 1918. Lieutenant Price is with a telegraph battalion in France.

Mrs. Moses, wife of Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, U.S.A., and daughter, Kathleen, have taken an apartment for the winter at the Iroquois Hotel, 49 West Forty-fourth street, New York city.

A son, Frederick Dent Sharp, 3d, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Sharp, jr., U.S.A., on Sept. 3, 1918, at Fort Sill, Okla. Lieutenant Sharp graduated from West Point Aug. 30, 1917.

Comdr. Chester H. J. Keppler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Keppler have just returned from a motor trip to the Adirondacks, Lake George and Lake Champlain with Mrs. and Mrs. Atherton T. Converse, of Winchendon, Mass.

Mrs. Sheldon H. Wheeler will be at 90 Morningside Drive, New York city, during Major Wheeler's stay overseas. Mrs. Wheeler is in Vermont now, on Lake Champlain, and will motor down to New York through the Berkshires next week.

Mrs. C. J. Bailey, the wife of Major General Bailey, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Gaudy, from Washington, Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Mrs. Underwood and their son, Captain Underwood, jr., are guests at the Wolcott Hotel, New York city.

Lieut. Harry A. Darling, Co. H, 107th Inf., U.S.A., severely wounded Aug. 15, enlisted in the New York National Guard fourteen years ago, and was promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant in June, 1917. He had a record as an exceptionally skilled marksman.

Mrs. W. S. McNair, wife of Major Gen. William S. McNair, U.S.A., and her daughters, Mrs. E. A. Sterling and Misses Dorothy and Norma McNair, have taken an apartment at the Wyoming, Washington, D.C., during the absence of General McNair on foreign service.

Col. and Mrs. James Totten, U.S.A., have taken possession of their apartment at the Seville, Washington. Their two young sons, James and Willoughby, who spent the summer with their grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y., are with them.

A son, Clyde Weldon Paine, jr., was born to 1st Lieut. C. W. Paine, U.S. Inf., 90th Division, A.E.F., and Mrs. C. W. Paine, at New Orleans, La., on Sept. 3, 1918. Mrs. Paine is making her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Donaud, 6028 Perrier street, New Orleans, La., during Lieutenant Paine's absence.

Mrs. Margaret Lawrence Munn, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Orson D. Munn, U.S.N.R.F., has returned to the stage after seven years of domestic life. Under her maiden name, which she also used as her professional name, Miss Lawrence is appearing in Washington, D.C., in a comedy "Tea for Three."

Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Brig. Gen. William Chamberlain, who has been the house guest of Mrs. H. C. Barnes at Fort Warren, entertained at luncheon on Sept. 6 at the Hotel Touraine in Boston. The guests were Mesdames Barnes, Ashburne, Browne, Quinton, Hawes and Weisel, all of whose husbands are on duty overseas.

Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, in command of the 12th Division at Camp Devens, Mass., is the subject of a commendatory editorial in the Boston Transcript of Sept. 5. The editorial refers to the excellent record he made while in the office of The Adjutant General and declares that no doubt can exist that his work as commander of the 12th Division will be equally satisfactory.

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, U.S.A., is to be in command of the military branch of the College of the City of New York, when that institution opens as an adjunct to the War Department in the training of youths who are to be enrolled in the Students' Army Training Corps, according to the announcement made by President Sidney E. Mezes, of the college. Colonel Van Vliet is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876.

Major Joseph P. Dineen, chaplain of the 69th Inf., N.Y.G., has been ordered by the commanding officer of his regiment to organize a motor corps composed of young women, as a unit of the regiment. The corps is to consist of not more than seventy-two members and will have its own captain, first and second lieutenants and sergeants and corporals. Those joining the proposed unit must provide their own machines. The 69th will be the first organization in the Guard to have female motor corps.

Among the Army and Navy officers, guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the past week were: Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Cruise, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Brig. Gen. T. C. Dickson; Col. and Mrs. C. C. Jamieson; Lieut. Col. Alleyne von Schrader, Lieut. Col. Frank E. Smith; Majors H. E. Maguire, H. R. Harmon, W. H. Oates, J. D. Yost, W. A. Robertson, H. R. Kurtz, Major and Mrs. W. B. Peebles, Major and Mrs. L. G. Hoffman, Major and Mrs. H. C. Vandemeyer; Capt. F. L. Sarriell, Fred A. Robins, Waldemar Kops, A. J. Read, F. G. J. Heason, O. Gumppe, J. Kennedy, S. B. Sherman, H. A. Keenan, Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Powelson, Capt. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Wingate; Lieut. Forrest Redmond, Lieut. James B. Mahler, U.S.A.; Comdr. John J. London, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Beardall, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. M. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. Dudley D. Schoenfeld, Lieut. W. E. Irwin, U.S.N.; Major and Mrs. C. W. Barrett, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Eugene E. Stevens, U.S.A., has returned to, Charlotte, N.C., after a visit to his parents in Chevy Chase, Md.

Col. and Mrs. Sherrard Coleman, U.S.A., have arrived in Washington and have leased the residence, 1907 S street, N.W.

Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Seoney, U.S.A., who were married in Washington Sept. 6, have arrived at Camp Custer, Mich.

Lieut. R. M. Hancock, U.S.A., has arrived at Camp Perry, Ohio, after spending a week with his parents in Alexandria, Va.

Ensign and Mrs. William H. Naylor, U.S.N., who were married Aug. 7 in Catonsville, Md., have arrived in Charleston, S.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt, U.S.A., are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N.Y.

Mrs. Dewey, widow of Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., is back in Washington after a two months' stay in Atlantic City, N.J.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Stuart Gordon, U.S.A., have returned to Washington after spending the summer in Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Hackett, wife of Lieut. Chauncey Hackett, U.S.A., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hennen Jennings, at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Miss Beck, wife of Lieut. William C. Beck, U.S.A., has returned to Washington while Lieutenant Beck is on duty at Camp Meade, Md.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., have left Newport, R.I., and are taking an automobile trip through New Hampshire.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Calhoun, U.S.A., have returned to Rosedale, Princeton, N.J., after a honeymoon spent at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mrs. Bassett, wife of Comdr. Prentiss Bassett, U.S.N., and little daughter, Arabella, have left East Gloucester, Mass., and have gone to Marion, Mass.

The nomination of Josephus Daniels, jr., son of the Secretary of the Navy, to be a first lieutenant in the U.S.M.C. was confirmed by the Senate Sept. 14.

Miss Edith Benham, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Benham, U.S.N., and social secretary of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, is spending a few weeks in Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. von Schrader, widow of Colonel von Schrader, U.S.A., has joined her son, Capt. Frederick William von Schrader, U.S.A., at the Ulster Inn, 1627 Nineteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Crawford, wife of Brig. Gen. Medorem Crawford, U.S.A., has left Atlantic City and joined General Crawford and Miss DoLores Crawford at their residence, 1312 Nineteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of Comdr. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., who has been ill with typhoid fever at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, has returned to her residence, 1601 Twenty-third street, and is rapidly recovering.

Major David Banks, commanding the 33d Battalion, U.S. Guards, is on duty at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y. The Major, who is a son of Commodore Banks, for a number of years served as an officer of the old 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Col. Emory J. Smith, U.S.A., now in France, who has been passing the summer months in the Adirondacks, will join her mother, Mrs. McCain, wife of Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., Oct. 1, at her apartment at the Avondale, Washington.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Holcomb, wife of Major Thomas Holcomb, jr., U.S.M.C., has returned to his New Hampshire avenue residence, Washington, while Mrs. Clover makes a longer stay at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

A happy incident occurred at Fort Sam Houston a few days ago when the old non-commissioned officers of the 14th Cavalry met at the home of Col. A. C. Macomb, U.S.A., and presented him with a beautiful gold watch studded with diamonds as a token of their love and respect for this gallant officer who is on the eve of retirement.

Mrs. Mason W. Gray, wife of Major Mason W. Gray, U.S.A., is living with her mother, Mrs. Evans, at Yatonhurst, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., during Major Gray's absence in France. Beside raising her small son, Mason W. Gray, 3d, to be a soldier, Mrs. Gray is doing her bit as a government clerk engaged in confidential war work.

About the middle of the month of September Mrs. William N. Haskell and children will move from Fort Hamilton, N.Y. harbor, to 940 Park avenue, New York city, where she has taken an apartment for the winter. Lieutenant Colonel Haskell, Gen. Staff, is at headquarters, 4th Army Corps, A.P.O. 975, in France.

A son was born to Capt. James B. Austin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Austin on Aug. 22, 1918. Mrs. James B. Austin, daughter, Frances Jane, and infant son are at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Calvin, 621 South Thirty-seventh street, Omaha, Neb., while Captain Austin is in service in France.

Officers of the Army and Navy who were guests at the Glen Springs, Watkins, N.Y., the past week include Majors M. A. Williamson and Frank J. Duffey, Capt. C. R. Elwood, U.S.A.; Capt. Stafford Doyle, U.S.N.; Comdr. D. V. H. Allen, U.S.N.; Lieut. L. S. Webb, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Hitchcock, Lieut. George H. Schnackenburg, Lieut. and Mrs. Burnham, Lieuts. C. R. Hayes, R. C. Dunn and J. E. Burns, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. Albert S. Williams, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., chief of staff to Major General William Crozier, commander of the Northeastern Department, has received notice of his promotion to colonel. Colonel Williams is a native of Mobile, Ala., and entered the Volunteers at the beginning of the Spanish-American War in the 2d Alabama Infantry. He served as a Captain in the 29th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines campaign and entered the Regular Army, as a second lieutenant, 26th Infantry.

Mary Adele Howell, only daughter of Col. James Frederick and Adele Wildfield Howell, Regular Army, who died a few days ago on her seventeenth birthday at Winthrop, Mass., after an illness of short duration, had many friends in Army circles. She registered for a post graduate course at the Winthrop High School just one week before her death. "The disease," writes a correspondent, "began as Spanish influenza, but very quickly developed into bronchial pneumonia. She was a girl of rare promise, with keen intellectual ability, strong affections and a high sense of honor; withal unusually unselfish and devoted to others. The sympathy of the entire Service must go out to the father in France and the mother who is left to 'carry on' here."

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Changes among colonels of Cavalry of the Army ordered on Sept. 5 are as follows: Col. James Lockett, goes to Fort Myer, Va., to command the 11th Cavalry. Col. John C. Waterman is relieved from assignment to the 1st Cavalry and has been assigned to command Fort Riley, Kas. Col. Frank B. Edwards has been assigned to the 1st Cavalry.

It has been announced that Brig. Gen. George H. Estes, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 18th Division in camp at Camp Travis, Texas.

Brig. Gen. F. H. French, Inf., U.S.A., has arrived at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., for duty with the depot brigade.

Col. Allen D. Raymond, C.A.C., who has been detailed in the I.G.D., has been assigned to duty as inspector of the Eastern Department, with station at Governors Island, N.Y. city.

Col. James Lockett, Cav., has been assigned to command the post of Fort Riley, Kas.

Col. Frederick L. Buck, Coast Art., has been assigned to command the coast defenses of Portsmouth, N.H., with station at Fort Constitution.

Col. Henry Lewis Stimson has been assigned to command the 21st Field Artillery, 11th Division, Camp Meade, Md. Colonel Stimson was formerly an officer of the old N.G.N.Y., and was Secretary of War under President Taft.

Lieut. Col. Ben Lear, jr., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 3d Regiment of Texas National Guard Cavalry recently authorized to be raised, and Lieut. Col. William G. Meade, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 7th Regiment of Texas National Guard Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. C. G. Mettler, O.D., has been assigned to command the Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.

Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, has been detailed a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board, on aeronautic cognizance, vice Major Gen. George O. Squier, C.S.O., relieved.

Major Harold A. Gilbert, Q.M. Corps, has taken station at Mount Union, Pa., where he is in charge of the construction of the sulphuric acid plant there.

Major Robert Mazet, 107th Inf., U.S.A. (old 7th N.Y.), who, as we noted last week, has returned to the United States from France, was ordered home on account of his physical condition. He is at present undergoing medical observation and examination at Army General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N.Y. Major Mazet had been serving with the 107th in the trenches with the British army, the regiment at that time being with the reserve for training with other units of the 27th Division, which, as General March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., has started, was on the Flanders front in the vicinity of Mt. Kimmel. Major Mazet for a time was in command of the 107th after Colonel Fisk was invalided home. He was recommended for promotion to lieutenant colonel, but unless he proves physically fit to return to duty in France may not be commissioned in the higher rank. The Major says that the 107th and the entire 27th Division were in splendid fighting shape and had seen any amount of hard service training with the British army.

Capt. Hallet R. Robbins, U.S.A., has been ordered to Pekin, China, as assistant to the American military attaché in China.

Capt. Nathan J. Shelton, U.S.A., retired, on active duty in the Q.M.C., has been ordered to Montreal, Canada, as post supply officer.

Capt. Howard S. Neilson, Q.M. Corps, has been assigned to command the auxiliary remount depot at Camp Upton, N.Y.

Lieut. Charlie R. Sullivan, Sig. Corps, has been detailed to duty as assistant to the military attaché at Mexico.

Officer Accidentally Shot at Camp Perry.

A press dispatch from Camp Perry, Ohio, says that Major Robert E. Lea, U.S.A., of Danville, Va., who has been attending the National Rifle Association matches, was shot and probably fatally wounded Sept. 12 by a stray bullet while standing in front of his tent. The bullet passed through his chest. An investigation has been ordered. The wounded officer received his commission as major Sept. 11.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 71-78.—Abbreviation "emer." after appointment represents emergency appointment.

General Orders and Bulletins also appear on pages 71 and 72.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 3, 1918.

PROMOTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Quartermaster Corps—Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Davis to be colonel, and Major William B. Rochester to be lieutenant colonel, both from July 26, 1918.

Cavalry Arm—To be first lieutenants, Second Lieuts. R. C. Knowlton from July 17, 1918; R. H. Pinney, July 19; G. O. Black, July 29; K. F. Driscoll, Aug. 2; A. G. Hunt, Aug. 6; E. F. Bullace, Aug. 9.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Medical Corps—To be first lieutenants, First Lieuts. H. G. Tucker from Aug. 26, 1918; Du Mont Frelinghuysen Elmendorf from Aug. 27, 1918.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 11, 1918.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY.

First Lieutenants to be Captains.

With rank from July 16, 1918—D. M. Cheston, jr., and K. B. Everson (subject to examination).

July 19—J. C. Daly, P. E. Peabody and A. F. Christie (exam.).

July 20—W. S. Maxwell, E. H. Burt, R. M. O'Day, A. Pen-
dleton and M. E. Olmstead (all subject to examination).

July 21—B. F. Caffey, jr., H. P. Mayers (exam.).

July 22—R. M. Wilson (exam.).

July 23—A. K. Kupfer (exam.).

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

May 21, 1918—W. E. Bergin; May 22, J. O. Crose; May 26, R. R. Epperson; May 29, L. F. Tanner; June 4, F. L. Bram-
lette; June 5, B. W. Venable; June 7, M. E. Bagley; June 13,
J. L. Murphy; June 21, J. W. Freels and E. F. Gillespie.

July 16, 1918—G. W. Sezer, jr., J. B. Mudge, E. L. R.
Askam, I. L. Swanson, P. D. Richmond, W. W. Timmis.

July 19—G. McFadden, B. E. Skeel, H. Brickley, T. P.
Barry, jr., R. Wisner, M. V. Reed.

July 20—A. P. Sullivan, D. O. Langstaff, R. W. Hickey,
G. K. Page, T. L. Reese, W. B. Yancey.

July 21—L. J. McCarthy, G. D. Vance, E. F. Paynter; July
22, J. M. O'Grady; July 23, C. E. Wright; July 26, D. McG.
Marshman; July 27, J. S. Coleman.

TRANSFER TO THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY.

Field Artillery Arm—Capt. J. W. Rafferty, retired, to grade
of captain in Field Artillery, with rank from May 15, 1917.

ARMY CONFIRMATION.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate Sept. 3, 1918.

John D. Ryan, to be Second Assistant Secretary of War.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 77, Aug. 3, 1918, War Dept., rescinds Article
XXII. (Para. 162 to 167, inclusive), of the Army Regulations,
changes Para. 83, 84, 85 and 87, adds Para. 88 1/2, and changes
the title of Article XIII. All the paragraphs deal with the
deaths of officers and men, notification of deaths, disposition
of remains, etc.

SPECIAL ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 209, SEPT. 6, 1918, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. H. B. Vanderblue, A.G.D., to Camp Grant, Ill.,
as assistant personnel adjutant.

First Lieut. G. H. Maginnis, A.G.D., to Lakehurst, N.J., as
personnel adjutant, Chemical Warfare training camp.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Major W. B. Tuttle, Q.M.C., to Camp Travis as utilities
officer.

Capt. S. W. Gahuly, Q.M.C., to Tank School at Raleigh,
N.C., as officer in charge of construction of new tank school.

Appointments, Quartermaster Corps.

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918:
To be captains—First Lieuts. W. J. Clark and G. S. Derry.

Appointments of officers in Q.M.O. (emer.), Aug. 23, 1918:
To be majors—Capt. D. M. Ferry, jr., L. H. Price, B. K.
Russell. To be captains—First Lieuts. C. T. Bates, L. D.
Bradley, W. H. Hagan, C. M. Harvin, H. R. Horn, W. C.
Linthicum, S. B. Smyer, H. S. Spencer, J. G. Taliaferro, A. G.
Williams.

Appointments, Medical Corps.

Appointment of men to first lieuts., M.C. (emer.), Sept. 6,
1918: B. O. Hartwell, C. A. Howell, A. M. McMahon, N. J.
Rees, R. H. Sherrill, L. A. Thompson, W. G. Walker. Each
will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for course of instruction.

Appointment to first lieuts., M.C. (emer.), Sept. 6, 1918:
J. McG. Prewitt, G. L. Steele, O. Overton, O. C. Moulton, C. E.
Kenney, B. D. Lung, C. P. Leininger, T. Ziskin, J. T.
Matthews. Each will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for
course of instruction, Camp Greenleaf.

Appointment to captains, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 6, 1918: W. S.
Clark, A. B. Crain, S. O. Leak, C. W. Wirts. Each will
proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for course of instruction, Camp
Greenleaf.

Appointment to first lieuts., M.C. (emer.), Sept. 6, 1918:
C. D. Collins, O. J. Klevan. Each will proceed to Fort Ogle-
thorpe, Ga., for course of instruction, Camp Greenleaf.

Appointment to captains, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 6, 1918: H. C.
Sumney, C. H. Harris, H. G. Shelly, V. M. Rice, J. Long,
G. Lawrence. Each to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for a course of
instruction, Camp Greenleaf.

Appointment to captains, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 6, 1918: H. W.
Dingman, F. W. Hinkle, W. W. Ryall, W. L. Simpson. Each
to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for course of instruction, Camp Green-
leaf.

Lieut. H. F. Hart, M.C., to major, M.C., from Aug. 22, 1918.

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. F. F. Happy, D.C., to Hampton, Va., Langley
Field, for duty.

First Lieut. A. R. White, D.C., to be lieutenant colonel from
March 5, 1918.

Officers of D.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with 804th
Pioneer Infantry: 1st Lieuts. N. H. Finkelstein, E. R. Fredette,
J. Horgan.

VETERINARY CORPS.

Major C. E. Cotton, V.C., to Fort Worth, Texas, for duty.

First lieutenants, V.C., to captains from Aug. 21: J. L.
Ruble, C. W. Strode.

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. J. A. Sexson, San. C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. T. M. Robins to Washing-
ton, D.C., Chief of Engrs.; Major H. L. Bowly to Wash-
ington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Beall, jr., to Camp Forrest, Ga.,
with Engr. troops; Capt. G. L. Lang and 1st Lieut. E. M.
Blake to 322d Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.

Officers of Engrs. to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty
with Engr. troops: Capt. M. E. Whitman, J. P. Furbeck, K. N.
Evans, F. H. Pickett.

Appointments, Engineers.

Appointments of officers in Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918:
To be major—Capt. R. B. M. Wilson; to be captains—1st
Lieuts. S. Hollenper, R. A. Van Ness; to be first lieutenants—
2d Lieuts. C. F. Weingartner, E. Stevenson, A. C. Steigler,
E. E. Polley, C. F. Mottz, L. G. Lewis, O. T. Beadle.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. F. T. Sherry to Lee Hall, Va., Camp Eustis, as O.O.
with 48th Art., C.A.C. Motorized Regiment.

Ord. Sergt. W. Shuey (appointed Sept. 6, 1918, from ser-
geant, Co. L, 36th Inf.), now at Camp Devens, Mass., to Fort
Snelling, Minn., for duty.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. G. F. Plant, S.C., to C.G., Central Dept., for duty.

Capt. H. M. Warfield, jr., S.C., to St. Paul, Minn., Air
Service Mechanics Training School, for duty.

AIR SERVICE.

Major Gen. W. L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics,
is detailed as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board on
Aeronautic Cognizance, vice Major G. O. Squier, Chief Signal
Officer, relieved.

Capt. J. W. Roe, A.S. (Aircraft Production), to Dayton,
Ohio, for duty.

Second Lieut. G. V. Baer, A.S., S.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb.,
Balloon School, for duty.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Capt. W. H. Fritz, jr., F.A., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for
duty with 39th F.A.

Capt. F. A. Grove, F.A., to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty
with 25th F.A.

First Lieut. W. Evans, F.A., assigned to duty with 33d F.A.,
Camp Meade, Md.

Appointments, Field Artillery.

Appointments of officers in F.A. (emer.), Aug. 28, 1918:
To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. D. Marks, J. Mc-
Dowall, J. E. Kelly.

First Lieut. P. G. Putty, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.),
Aug. 20, 1918, 33d Field Art., Camp Meade, Md.

Appointments of officers in F.A. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918:
To be captain—1st Lieut. C. M. Counts; to be first lieutenant—
2d Lieut. J. G. Quinn, jr., Each to C.G., Southern Dept., Fort
Sant, Houston, Texas, for duty.

Appointments of officers in F.A. (emer.) from July 21, 1918:
To be captains—First Lieuts. G. H. Duff, J. D. MacGavin; to
be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. C. C. King, F. H. Gallor.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major W. F. Robertson, C.A., to 6th Trench Mortar Bat-
talion.

Appointments, Coast Artillery.

Appointments of officers, C.A. (emer.), Aug. 7, 1918: To be
captains—First Lieuts. W. B. Swindell, jr., J. H. McKenzie,
jr., H. D. Pantion, H. B. Swope, J. B. Patterson, A. La Fon,
E. D. White, F. W. Hoffman, J. Stirling, A. B. Hammond, jr.,
E. H. Lewis, W. S. Wilkinson, A. B. Falconer.

Officers of C.A. at Fort Monroe, Va., assigned as indicated
and will join: First Lieuts. L. J. Clyde, 6th Trench Mortar
Batt.; T. A. Jones, jr., 5th Trench Mortar Batt., and R. E.
Ryerson, 4th Trench Mortar Batt.

Lieut. Col. F. Thorp, jr., F.A., to colonel (emer.), from July
30, 1918, and to School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.

Major H. R. Odell, F.A., to lieutenant, F.A. (emer.), July
30, 1918, and to School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.

Second Lieut. J. M. House, F.A., to first lieut., F.A. (emer.),
Aug. 2, 1918, and to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty with the
80th F.A.

Capt. E. O. Bamford, C.A.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.),
Aug. 5, 1917, and to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.,
for duty.

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major L. K. Underhill to Camp Sevier, S.C., duty with 50th
Infantry.

Officers of Inf. to Camp MacArthur, Texas, as instructors
at the Central Officers' Training School: First Lieuts. R. V.
Moore, H. L. Moore, F. L. Stevens, W. S. Tucker, W. A. Gilt-
ner, and 2d Lieut. G. V. Milliken.

First Lieut. W. D. Borrer, Inf., to Camp Zachary Taylor,
Ky., duty with 814th Inf.

First Lieut. F. C. Payne, Inf., is assigned to 69th Inf. and
will join regiment.

The change of name of 1st Lieut. Charles Severin Busch-
mann, 801st Pioneer Inf., to that of Charles Severin Bushman
by decree of the Jefferson County Court of Jefferson County,
Ky., on Aug. 15, 1918.

Officers of Inf. to Camp Sheridan, Ala., for duty: Capt.
C. F. W. Harper, N. L. Peters, H. H. Kimball, J. Heard; 1st
Lieuts. C. L. Batson, M. L. Dewees, M. K. Key, J. V. Face.

Appointments, Infantry.

Capt. V. C. Amberson, Inf., to captain, J.A.G. (emer.), Camp
Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for duty.

Major R. W. Hardenbergh to lieutenant, col., Inf. (emer.), Aug.
28, 1918.

Appointments of officers of Inf. (emer.), Sept. 5, 1918: To be
majors—Capt. W. H. Young, J. B. Duke, L. H. Cook,
N. A. Komer, O. F. Spencer, R. J. Gingrich; to be captains—
First Lieuts. T. C. Thompson, jr., J. D. Palmer, F. S. Manning,
C. Johnson, S. Cutler, V. G. Denton; to be first lieutenants—
Second Lieuts. A. B. Kapplin, W. E. Montgomery, Y. R. Ewing,
C. L. Darby, W. A. Thompson, E. F. Curran, E. W. Campbell,
D. K. Scruby, C. E. Burton, T. P. Ewing, V. C. Compton,
T. Langlais.

Appointments of second lieutenants, Infantry, to be cap-
tains of Infantry, U.S.A. (emer.), from Aug. 29, 1918:
F. M. Dyer, O. F. Watkins, R. C. Bodenhamer, F. B. Walker,
E. C. Jordan, L. Lipper, C. M. Martin, J. R. Morris, M. H.
Kennedy, H. H. Rachford, E. S. Schmidt, F. M. Shaugnessy,
C. L. Benton, B. C. Glenn, L. C. Singleton, S. Wilson, J. C.
Findlater, M. C. King, J. H. Peairs, J. N. Raylor, F. Calcott,
H. L. McNeill, P. F. Ray, V. R. Richardson, A. F. Levy, R. G.
Walters, H. E. Dustin, B. A. Dinwiddie, D. K. Foster, G. E.
Harris, H. H. Machemehl, H. J. Aden, A. W. Holt, M. B.
Hilburn, J. C. Crownover, G. I. Tucker, J. U. Woodside, W. H.
Brooks, J. W. Carter, S. N. Stearns, J. F. Frazier, C. C. Cuff,
P. E. Flemister, G. W. Anderson, F. L. Peavy.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. W. Kops, Chemical Warfare Service, to Long Island
laboratory, Long Island City, for duty.

Appointments, Chemical Warfare Service.

Appointment of officers in Chemical Warfare Service (emer.),
July 13, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. M. Fisher,
A. W. Gauger, H. W. Favre, B. Perris, and 2d Lieut. H. E.
Hall.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. T. J. Lewis, retired, to Washington, Inspector General
of the Army office.

Major H. P. Harris, retired, report in person to Western De-
partment for duty.

Major T. F. Ryan, retired, to Washington, militia bureau, for
duty.

Capt. W. L. Lowe, retired, to major, Q.M.C., from Aug. 29,
1918.

Capt. H. Harris, retired, to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty at
recruit depot.

Major W. C. Metcalf, retired, to Fort Jay, N.Y., disciplinary
barracks, for duty.

Retired officers to Fort Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks
for duty: Major W. R. Harrison; Capt. H. E. Mitchell, J. W.
Blanchard, P.S., retired, and H. M. Fales.

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation of 2d Lieut. W. B. Kelly, U.S.G. Tank Corps; 2d
Lieut. N. J. Grant, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. MacArthur,
Inf., are accepted for good of service.

DISCHARGES.

Capt. H. A. May, M.C., is honorably discharged on account
of physical disability.

Second Lieut. W. B. Smart, Av. Sec., S.C., is honorably dis-
charged.

Second Lieut. E. P. Smancy, Q.M.C., is discharged.

BULLETIN 46, AUG. 5, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Every officer of the Army ordered for duty with the
American Expeditionary Forces in France should have in his
possession when embarking sufficient funds to complete his
equipment, and, in addition, \$100 to meet his personal expenses
until the first of the ensuing month.

II.—Regimental or other similar organization commanders
will carefully investigate complaints of the nonpayment of rent
referred to them either through military channels or direct from
landlords, and when warranted, will direct reasonable allotments
of pay of members of their commands to discharge the rent of
premises occupied for dwelling purposes by wife, children or
other dependents.

III.—The provision of the Act of June 3, 1916, authoriz-
ing the payment of \$5 to postmasters at second, third and
fourth class offices for each recruit secured by them and ac-
cepted by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps is repealed.

2. Circular No. 1, W.D., The A.G.O., July 25, 1916, is re-
scinded.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. R. H. Sillman, G.S., from detail as a member of the
G.S.C. and assigned to 86th Infantry and will join. (Sept. 5,
War D.)

Orders issued directing Officers to the director, war plans
division, War College, for instruction in General Staff duties
are revoked: Col. H. E. Knight, G.S.; A. J. Dougherty, Inf.;
Lieut. Col. M. C. Wise, Majors H. M. Groninger and R. B.
Patterson, G.S. (Sept. 5, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. R. Whiston, A.G.D., to Fort Sill, Okla., for assign-
ment as personnel adjutant. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. L. Morgan, A.G.D., to Camp Perry, Ohio,
as personnel adjutant, School for Small Arms. (Sept. 5,
War D.)

Major R. V. Hiscoe to major, A.G.D. (emer.), from June 1,
1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Capt. M. L. Megowan, U.S.A., captain, A.G.D. (emer.), May
21, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointment of Capt. W. D. Moreland, A.G.D., to major,
A.G.D. (emer.), Aug. 17, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. J. Dancer, A.G.D., to first lieut., A.G.D.
(emer.), Aug. 26, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Major M. A. Sorger, U.S.A., to major, A.G.D. (emer.), May
28, 1918, Camp Funston, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Camp McClellan; Major W. McK. Scott, Camp Lee, Va.; Major J. C. Hays, Camp Lewis, Wash.; Capt. A. S. Donnan, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Capt. H. A. Timmer as Q.M., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Capt. B. B. Burgunder, New York, N.Y.; Capt. H. G. Dillingham to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Capt. F. E. Coyne to Alexandria, La.; Camp Beauregard; Capt. W. C. Grindley to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Carothers, Jr., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 1st Lieut. B. F. Smith to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. (Sept. 4, War W.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., for duty with service battalions specified: Capt. W. G. Baetz, 541st; 1st Lieut. H. J. Carwell, 542d; 1st Lieut. R. E. Stack, 543d. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. F. E. Schnepfe, Q.M.C., to Raleigh, N.C., new tank school for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major G. L. Peterson to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; Major M. Warner to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Major E. B. Whitman to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Capt. H. L. Hall to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. J. Gallagher to Siberia, American Expeditionary Force, as chief Q.M.; Major A. R. Emerick from Philippines to San Francisco; Major J. P. Bourke to Washington, D.C.; Major E. W. Briggs to Camp Devens, Mass.; Major G. F. Heustis to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Major T. A. Leisen to Camp Custer, Mich.; Major E. S. Bronson to General Staff; Major W. F. Dodds to Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Capt. R. E. Kusterer detailed with G.S. Corps; Capt. H. F. Porter to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Dyer to San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Quartermaster Corps.

Lieut. Col. C. Neville, Q.M.C., to colonel, Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Capt. L. M. Daly, Inf., to 1st Lieut. Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918; to Camp Jackson, S.C. for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. G. Van R. Whitton, Inf., to 1st Lieut. Q.M.C. (emer.), Nov. 27, 1917; to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. appointed (emer.) Aug. 24, 1918: To be major—Capt. C. L. Bernau, to be captain—First Lieut. H. D. Byers. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. S. N. Glisson, M. R. Galvin, W. C. McCaskill, E. W. Schmidt, L. M. Steinheimer, V. L. Swartz. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Q.M.C. (emer.) Aug. 21, 1918: To be majors—Capt. D. Montgomery and H. L. Hall. To be captains—First Lieuts. W. J. Rider, C. Bird, K. L. Weimer. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. A. M. Evans, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. V. L. Lloyd, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Major E. Bains, O.D., to major, Q.M.C., Sept. 7, 1917. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. (emer.), date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be majors—Capt. T. H. Clarke, C. F. Curtis, C. H. Strong, Aug. 22. To be captains—First Lieuts. A. R. Bell, Aug. 22; E. E. Setzer, Aug. 21; W. L. Smith, Aug. 21; J. V. Veer, Aug. 22; H. W. Vernon, Aug. 21. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. A. C. Bigelow, Aug. 22; G. E. Durland, H. J. Gewinner, Aug. 21; H. W. Griffin, B. W. Griffin, Aug. 22; J. B. Kay, Aug. 21; R. E. Lloyd, H. W. McHenry, C. Mahoney, H. B. Higgins, Aug. 22; A. R. Scanlon, Aug. 21; L. W. Townner, C. H. Wismolek, Aug. 22. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. E. Kuehn. To be first Lieut.—Second Lieut. F. L. Chapman. They will report to C.O., Camp Holabird, Md., for duty with Water Tank Train No. 302. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. C. D. Marshall, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Sept. 4, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. C. C. Sampson, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Sept. 5, 1918, Camp Lee, Va., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. G. A. Frazier, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Sept. 4, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. L. Bush and C. D. Hartman. To be lieutenant colonels—Majors L. L. Calvert, H. S. Crocker, E. H. Abadie, R. F. Proctor and G. B. Strickler. To be majors—Capt. A. A. O'Brien, J. F. Sullivan, J. W. Cramer, W. G. Maupin, W. H. Supplee, B. W. Fond, H. Riblett, J. C. McCubbin and J. K. Thompson. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. J. G. Hazlehurst. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. J. Kirkman. (Sept. 5, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., to duty with sapper regiments specified: 215th Regiment—Capt. J. O. D. Rhea, 1st Lieut. A. W. Baisley, R. F. Robinson; 216th Regiment—First Lieuts. W. P. K. Howard, E. E. Smith; 217th Regiment—Capt. E. C. Barlow, 1st Lieut. W. O. Padgett, J. W. Peony; 218th Regiment—First Lieuts. R. G. Bell, H. E. Marchbanks; 219th Regiment—Capt. L. J. Smith, 1st Lieuts. S. E. Gaston, J. M. Radliff; 220th Regiment—First Lieuts. T. C. Lovelace, F. K. Vass. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. L. I. Mason upon arrival of Major J. R. McKnight, M.C., to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, Base Hospital No. 106; Major J. L. Miller to Washington, D.C.; Major A. A. MacLachlan, Camp McClellan, Ala., to C.O. of base hospital; Major J. R. McKnight to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Major F. E. Burch, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, to duty as C.O. base hospital; Capt. E. M. Mason to Aniston, Ala., and Camp McClellan, Ala.; Evacuation Hospital No. 32; Capt. R. P. Forbes, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., Base Hospital No. 98; Capt. H. W. Bortner, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, Base Hospital No. 104; 1st Lieut. A. A. Le Beau, Aniston, Ala., Base Hospital No. 104; 1st Lieut. A. A. Le Beau, Aniston, Ala., Base Hospital No. 104; 1st Lieut. E. Pratt, Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., to duty with 48th F.A.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Hulseck, Camp Grant, Rockford, 803d Inf. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Accotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys, for duty with sapper regiments specified: First Lieut. B. L. Trey to 216th; Capt. F. J. Wood to 218th; 1st Lieut. O. H. Reimenschneider to 220th. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty with Base Hospital No. 91: First Lieuts. I. E. Liss, M. F. Meyer. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. O. C. Struthers, M.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Philippine Islands for duty: Capt. R. E. Weiler, A. H. Weis and C. G. Willis; 1st Lieuts. N. H. Knoeh, G. H. Walla, Iowa, Brannich, D. Smith, G. F. Hall, A. J. Smith, A. W. Wise, C. K. Arnold, C. D. Martin, W. I. Firey, H. M. Smith and J. B. White. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Ontario, N.Y., General Hospital No. 5, for temporary duty: Capt. A. F. Griffiths and J. E. Hall. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major T. O. Stunkard to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; Capt. W. E. Hervey to Canal Zone; M. M. Jordan to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Medical Corps.

Appointment of captains, M.C., to major, M.C., Aug. 26, 1918: J. R. Gardner, T. R. Ayars, A. J. Wilkinson, W. B. Post, F. S. Gibson, D. E. Monroe, W. K. Murray, H. N. Ervin, B. A. Dyer, L. C. Cook, A. V. Veer, Jr., C. W. Walker, L. C. Bolton, J. H. Langworthy, W. O. Wetmore and W. G. Saunders. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieutenants, M.C., to captain, M.C., Aug. 14, 1918: A. C. Erickard and L. V. E. Allen. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Capt. I. L. Parsons, M.C., to major, M.C., Aug. 14, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Major E. L. Opie, M.C., to lieutenant, M.C., Aug. 16, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. R. M. Layton, M.C., to captain, M.C., Aug. 27, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. A. W. Gaumer, D.C., to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty: First Lieuts. D. G. Atwood, H. Lav. Growthers, P. A. Donohue, W. C. Gingenbach, L. Goldstrom, Jr., W. L. James, S. Loveman and F. H. Tatlack. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. C. J. Denhelm, D.C., to Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

to War Prison Barracks No. 2, that place, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty: First Lieuts. F. A. Ballachey and W. Weiser. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Dental Corps.

First Lieuts., D.C., to captains, D.C., Aug. 26, 1918: H. Morrow, H. H. Eaton. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. B. A. Sears, D.C., to captain, D.C., Aug. 24, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. C. P. Wilson, V.C., to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Veterinary Corps.

Capt. G. W. Constable, V.C., to major, V.C., Aug. 13, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. R. M. Bell, V.C., to captain, V.C., Aug. 13, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San.C. to duty as follows: Capt. K. L. Mark to San Antonio, Texas; 2d Lieut. L. O. Vose to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, with Base Hospital No. 104; 2d Lieut. W. K. Grigg to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, with Base Hospital No. 98. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. E. L. Waterman, San. C., to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty as camp sanitary engineer. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. G. Merckel, San.C., to Baltimore, Md., Camp Holabird, with 302d Water Tank Train. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. G. W. Combs, San. C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, Base Hospital No. 2, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Sanitary Corps.

Capt. W. D. Walters, San.C., to captain, Inf. (emer.), June 10, 1918, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. A. S. Kinzer, San. C., to captain, San. C., Aug. 26, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Majors C. C. Bassett and J. Jorgenson to Washington Barracks, D.C.; L. E. Oliver assigned to 219th Engrs.; Capt. H. Black assigned to 57th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; R. W. Bull to 56th Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C.; 1st Lieuts. F. A. Morny to 57th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; A. C. Morrill to Washington; R. A. Hunt to Washington. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Major J. A. Gilman, Engrs., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Capt. E. W. Robinson, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. F. Q. Boyer, Engrs., to 34th Engrs. for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Engineers.

Appointments of officers, Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. F. L. Warner and A. Jackson. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. L. E. C. Rulifson and A. W. Buckingham. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. F. Dahl, S. W. Sterling and R. E. Guss. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Capt. G. L. Noble, Q.M.C., to captain, Engrs. (emer.), Feb. 13, 1918, to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., for duty as student. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Capt. L. R. Muhs, Engrs., to major, Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918; to Camp Hancock, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 13, 1918: To be major—Capt. E. N. Chisholm, Jr. To be captains—First Lieuts. E. W. Falanders and L. R. Branting. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. W. W. Zass, Jr., Engrs., to captain, Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 23, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors J. A. Dorat, R. W. Putnam, L. E. Oliver, W. H. Holcombe, J. B. Cress, C. P. Gross and B. A. Miller. To be majors—Capt. S. L. Scott, T. D. Simkins, E. L. Osborne, T. F. Farrell, H. Jones, F. L. Palmer, W. F. Heavey, H. R. Richards, J. F. Steiner, D. Nocs, W. E. Teale, C. Kittrell, S. R. Irwin and H. Hutchings, Jr. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918: To be major—Capt. W. W. Houston. To be captains—First Lieuts. H. C. Orr, C. H. Crony and J. E. Hayden. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Engrs. (emer.), July 21, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. M. T. Singleton, Jr., A. G. Spencer, T. Wyman, Jr., and C. C. Browne, Jr. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Capt. T. E. Rhodes, Engrs., to major, Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 22, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. W. T. Rossell, Jr., to 1st Lieut. Inf. (emer.), June 8, 1917. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Temporary Promotion, Engineers.

Temporary promotions of officers, C.E., to lieutenant, July 19, 1918: Majors H. S. Bennion, W. C. Sherman and R. C. Kuldell. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Temporary promotions of officers, C.E., to majors, July 19, 1918: Capt. R. G. Barrows, H. L. Robb and F. W. Bonfils. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Temporary promotion of officers, C.E., to captains, dates specified: First Lieuts. R. Millis, July 8; H. T. Avery, July 9; S. J. Leonard, July 11; R. A. Monroe, July 12; F. W. Conant, G. M. Steese and P. E. Bermei, July 19, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Temporary promotions of officers of C.E. to captains, July 7, 1918: First Lieuts. J. W. Gavett, Jr., D. B. Adams, W. B. Wilson, W. L. Harlow, H. W. Hesterly, J. C. W. Hinshaw, L. B. Gallagher, H. Johnson, A. L. Rogers, E. Bracken, H. N. Bartlett, F. R. Lyons, H. N. Simpson, F. Clarkson, F. W. Hoyt, F. T. Norcross, E. L. MacDonald, G. Sherrard, Jr., W. N. Thomas, Jr., J. C. Henry, J. H. Veale, W. G. Whitten and L. S. Dillon. (Sept. 5, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Officers of Ord. Dept. to duty as follows: Major J. K. Clement report to C. O. of Washington; Capt. R. L. J. Conner to St. Louis, Mo.; L. B. Walbridge to Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J., 5th Corps Art. Park; R. W. Belcher to New York, N.Y., district ordnance office; personnel manager; V. H. Adams to New York, N.Y., district ordnance office; I. C. Krupp take station at Metuchen, N.J., mobile ordnance repair shop, 4th Corps Art. Park; 1st Lieut. E. C. Starr to Washington, D.C.; S. L. Richter to Governors Island, N.Y.; 2d Lieuts. R. Allen to Washington, D.C.; J. S. Dagilaitis to Raritan Arsenal with mobile ordnance repair shop, to be attached to 4th Corps Art. Park; A. L. Kimball to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, 5th Corps Art. Park. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Majors R. D. Combs to Birmingham, Ala.; H. L. Brown to Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. J. Kunkel, to Peoria, Ill., Holt Mfg. Co.; W. E. Byrne, to San Antonio, Texas; E. F. McCrossin to Muscle Shoals, Ala., Nitrate Plant No. 2; O. P. Tyler to Augusta, Ga., as C.O., 7th Heavy Art. Mobile Ord. Repair Shop. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Ordnance Department.

Capt. R. W. Salisbury, O.D., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Nov. 27, to Camp Kearny, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. J. E. DeLong, O.D., to captain, O.D. (emer.), July 21, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. B. Newell, O.D., to 2d Lieut. O.C. (emer.), Sept. 5, 1918; to South Baltimore, Md., Curtis Bay depot, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. R. S. Jones (appointed Sept. 5, 1918, from supply sergeant, 7th Cav.) to Columbus, N.M., 12th Cav., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. H. F. Jordan, S.C., to Honolulu, H.T., for duty, relieving Capt. W. T. Peyton, S.C., who will proceed to the U.S. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Signal Corps.

Capt. H. B. Britton, Inf., to captain, S.C. (emer.), Nov. 27, 1917; to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers in S.C. (emer.), Aug. 17, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. C. O. Turner, O. S. Ives, L. Stefanakis and O. E. Ward, Jr. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, S.C. (emer.), Aug. 20, 1918: To

be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. M. F. Stueber, E. H. Humble, G. H. Huppert, H. C. Upton and E. R. Wells. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers in S.C., U.S.A. (emer.), Aug. 28, 1918: To be major—Capt. J. C. Lewis. To be captains—First Lieuts. W. Keys, W. C. Cox, J. J. Shoemaker, J. J. Gilbert, F. W. Kuhns and F. F. Peppertine. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. F. G. Falloon, A. C. Fox and H. L. Goodwin. (Sept. 4, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

Capt. E. F. White, Av. Sec., S.C., to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field, for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. T. B. Lyons, Av. Sec., S.C., to Army Balloon School, Arcadia, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Air Service.

Appointments of officers, Air Service (Aeronautics) (emer.), Aug. 23, 1918: To be majors—Capt. R. C. Cameron and E. S. Schofield. To be captains—First Lieuts. L. C. Hill, Jr., E. F. Bell, F. M. Murphy, F. M. Bartlett and R. T. Iselt. (Sept. 5, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST—Col. J. C. Waterman, 1st Cav., relieved from assignment to that regiment and to Fort Riley, Kas., and assume command of that post. (Sept. 3, War D.)

17TH—Temp. 2d Lieut. C. H. McCall, 17th Cav., is honorably discharged. (Sept. 4, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

The order of Aug. 30, 1918, directing Col. J. Lockett, Cav., to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., is revoked. Colonel Lockett will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty in command of 11th Cav. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Col. F. B. Edwards is assigned to 1st Cav. and will join. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Cavalry.

First Lieut. W. H. Francis, U.S.A., to captain, Cav. (emer.), Aug. 21, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Major L. P. Stover, Cav., to lieutenant col. (emer.), Aug. 30, 1918; to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., 6th Corps Art. Park. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Cav. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. M. Hill. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. F. V. Kendall and F. E. Miller. (Sept. 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Col. A. M. Compton, 31st F.A., assigned to 32d F.A. and will join. (Sept. 4, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. R. McT. Pennell to join regiment; Capt. A. W. Thompson to Camp McClellan, Ala., 26th F.A.; H. G. Nelson to Camp Funston, Kas., 30th F.A.; C. S. Nicoud to Camp Custer, Mich., 40th F.A.; 1st Lieut. G. Houston to Camp Custer, Mich., 40th F.A. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Field Artillery.

Major J. B. Maynard to lieutenant col. F.A., July 30, 1918; to 36th F.A., Camp McClellan, Ala., and will join. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. T. C. Wilke, F.A., to 1st Lieut. F.A. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments of officers, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. C. S. Russell. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. B. King, J. E. Daly, J. R. Buckley and A. W. Prussing. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Major L. H. Hedrick, F.A., to lieutenant col. (emer.), July 30, 1918; to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Capt. R. A. Daniels, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 3, 1918; to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty with 25th F.A. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. H. L. Clemons, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 20, 1918; to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty with 29th F.A. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. W. A. Campbell, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 3, 1918; to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 33d F.A. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. Harrison, F.A., to 1st Lieut. F.A. (emer.); to Camp Bowie, Texas, for duty with 51st F.A. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. R. W. Revely, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.); to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty with 34th F.A. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. G. J. Spence, F.A.,

Appointments, Coast Artillery.

Appointments of officers, C.A. (emer.), Aug. 10, 1918: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. C. M. Seaman. To be lieutenant colonel—Major E. J. Cullen. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, C.A. (emer.), date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. J. O. Steger, J. Totten, C. E. Brigham, W. H. Monges, Sept. 4; L. C. Crawford, Sept. 5. To be lieutenant colonels—Major T. A. Clark, W. P. Wilson, W. G. Jacobs, R. Donovan, C. W. Baird, R. R. Welshimer, E. Reynolds, R. E. Guthrie, F. A. Mountford, F. A. Price, jr., and D. N. Swan, jr., Sept. 5. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, C.A. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. E. H. Lang, L. J. Meyung, W. R. Maul, R. Laysdon, L. A. Summel, S. B. Lemle and W. H. Nutt, (Sept. 5, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Brig. Gen. F. H. French, Inf., to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, for duty with depot brigade. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Major S. J. Chamberlin, Inf., to Camp Kearny, Cal., 16th Division, as assistant to the chief of staff. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Col. E. McCoy is assigned to 78th Inf. and will join. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. G. A. Sloan, Inf., to Camp Wheeler, Ga., for duty with 106th Ammunition Train. (Sept. 5, War D.)

The provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. A. B. Hutchinson (temporary captain), Inf., is terminated. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers relieved from assignment to 43d Inf.: Major R. L. Eichelberger, Capt. E. M. Landrum, 1st Lieut. R. L. Bolding and 2d Lieut. M. W. Paxton. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Major J. F. Tillson, Inf., relieved from assignment to 154th Depot Brigade and assigned to 22d Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments, Infantry.

Capt. S. G. Blanton, Inf., to major (emer.), Aug. 15, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 17, 1918: To be captains—1st Lieuts. J. B. Melick and F. McElanahan. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. R. E. McMechan; Temp. 2d Lieut. G. F. Boardman; 2d Lieuts. W. Stewart, jr., R. H. Pritchard, D. Gadenier, H. N. Hartman and L. C. Lanterman. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Enlisted men of 42d Inf. to 2d Lieuts. of Inf., U.S.A. (emer.), with rank from Aug. 27, 1918: Sergeants W. Blake, L. N. Miller and S. J. Coady; 1st Sergeants G. Smith and G. E. Hungerford; Sergeants M. D. Bethune, C. S. Austin and G. Loan; 1st Sgt. A. A. Clark; Mess Sergeants N. J. Brown; Corp. L. H. Griffith; Regimental Supply Sergeant A. E. Worthington; Pvt. W. K. Seelye. The C.G., 12th Division, will assign each of the officers named to a vacancy in that division. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 40th Inf. to 2d Lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Supply Sergeant F. H. Smith, 1st Sergeant G. Litchner and W. H. O'Neil, Regimental Supply Sergeants. C. Butler and J. A. Means, Sergeant C. Carmichael, 1st Sergeant R. C. Peed, C. Cecil and W. J. Maxwell, Sergeant C. H. Busch, 1st Sergeant M. E. Matson, Sergeant R. E. Cross, P. W. J. Riley, Sergeant E. D. Hall and J. Summers, 1st Sergeant M. Combs, Sergeants LeR. Huett and R. O. Straughn, Corp. D. H. Rath, Sergeant M. E. Shelton, Corp. F. W. Arnold, G. Coffeen and H. Repman, Sergeants F. Kesler and H. Wilder, Corp. T. Kissner, Sergeant D. Bills, P. P. Diamond and A. W. Schale, Mess Sergeant O. G. Woodruff, Supply Sergeant W. F. Woods, Privates M. C. Thomas and J. L. Shaffer. The C.G., 14th Division, will assign officers to vacancies in that division. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 3d Inf. to 2d Lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergeants T. Burns, A. P. Roth and A. Kall, Supply Sergeant Q. W. Addington, Sergeants C. E. Martin and G. F. Holderried, Corp. F. K. Nicklas, L. P. Myers and R. L. Howard, Cook G. Beamish, Sergeant L. Patton and W. Karaszewski, Corp. G. J. Dunlevy, Pvt. W. Hallam, Sergeant H. Halon, Corp. G. F. Lambert and U. J. Martell, 1st Sergeant W. E. Foley, Sergeants J. B. Revel, H. C. Eliason, T. P. Grady, A. J. Salslein, H. W. Stevenson, G. Seibel and C. L. Talley. The C.G., Southern Dept., will direct officers to Camp Travis, Texas, 156th Depot Brigade, for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. S. A. Gutowski, Inf., to 1st Lieut., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 3, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. S. B. Mauck, W. A. Ritchie, R. H. Stone, H. R. Justice, L. W. Banks, E. L. Brine, L. M. Marble, J. M. Dromey, F. Serviss, E. M. McGrail, C. T. Jenkinson, H. P. Von Kennel, R. C. Pierce and A. G. Mullane. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. J. Hemmer, P. W. Hutson, J. DeK. Hill, W. A. Biery, C. Campbell, P. L. Hays, G. R. Foster, C. R. Hawkins, W. R. Platter, C. J. Fahey, J. M. Clifford, H. R. Tyler, W. C. Woodard, E. G. Thomson, C. N. Silcox, F. A. Shively, H. W. Rowles, W. L. Mullen, H. B. Marr, C. L. Johnson, F. S. Kerr, P. A. Kuhn, H. W. Moore, R. L. Norman, J. M. Miller, C. S. Passavant, C. L. Root, J. L. Robinson, J. A. Turkopp, W. J. Vibbard, E. R. Tilton, L. A. Thompson, P. R. Spencer, K. B. Smith, O. S. Russell, H. J. Warth, W. H. Wood, W. E. Wildman and B. L. Jefferson. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Sergeant Major F. J. McKee, 32d M.G. Battalion, to 2d Lieut., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 4, 1918; to Camp Grant, Ill., with 32d M.G. Battalion. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 44th Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: First Sergeant F. Bailey, Sergeants H. P. Bird, L. C. Blackwell and C. I. Camery, Color Sergeant C. J. Carroll, Sergeant H. E. Guann, Corp. F. Guyon, Sergeants H. A. Howard, M. C. Kennedy and M. Kirkwood, Supply Sergeant T. J. Kissane, Sergeants P. H. Maple and J. U. Murray, 1st Sergeant P. Jemison, Sergeant W. T. Rigney, 1st Sergeants G. A. Roney and H. S. Rowland, Regimental Sergeant Major D. L. Simon, 1st Sergeant M. Somnis, J. Stewart and W. L. Voelker, Sergeant S. S. Yoder. The C.G., 13th Division, will assign officers to that division. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 46th Inf. to 2d Lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergeants E. Keck and L. Laier, 1st Sergeant G. M. Hurt, Sergeants J. Porter and F. F. Huebner, 1st Sergeant D. M. Ivey, Supply Sergeant L. H. Norris, 1st Sergeant O. Harb, Corp. B. O. Ostad, 1st Sergeants C. Miller, A. J. Yarbrough and B. Boyer, Sergeant C. H. Dietrich, Battalion Sergeant Majors A. J. Hess, J. Lettich and E. Thomas, 1st Class Privates C. Windover, G. S. C. P. Higgins, Stables Sergeant J. H. Johnson, Sergeant H. Keelty and Corp. D. T. Lawrence. The C.G., 9th Division, will assign officers to that division. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 16, 1918: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. J. M. Cullison. To be lieutenant colonel—Major G. M. P. Murphy. To be major—Capt. R. A. Hastings. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Major H. E. Elarth, Inf., to lieut. col., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Capt. F. E. Wood, Inf., to major, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 23, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Brown, Inf., to major, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918; to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. F. J. Green, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. J. McCandish, Inf., to 1st lieut., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 4, 1918; to Chief of Staff for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. S. Riley, Inf., to 1st lieut., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf. (emer.), with rank in 1918 as indicated: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. R. H. Peck, Aug. 20. To be lieutenant colonels—Majors J. Gaston and R. M. Smyth, Aug. 20. To be majors—Capt. P. E. Penbody, W. H. Woolworth, Aug. 16; T. M. Chambliss, W. S. Maxwell, J. W. Woodbridge and M. J. Witman, Aug. 20. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf. (emer.), July 21, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. R. S. McConnell and E. B. Dane. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. A. Hall, B. H. Henderson, A. P. Richards, C. H. Wasson, J. S. Shaw, M. Woods and B. S. Carter. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Capt. R. Hughes, Inf., to grade of major (emer.), Sept. 4, 1918; to Washington for service on intelligence duty solely. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf. (emer.), date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be captain—First Lieut. F. R. Colbert, Aug. 26. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. A. H. Craig and R. De H. Mayer, Aug. 24. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: To be major—Capt. P. Lewis. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. P. B. Stevens and B. C. Stout. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. D. W. Thornburgh, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 21, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. J. M. Gibson, Inf., to captain (emer.), Aug. 29, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. G. W. Alexander, Inf., to temporary captain, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 29, 1918. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 63d Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergeant W. Conley, 1st Sergeant E. Pack, Sergeant E. J. Simond, Regimental Supply Sergeant A. H. Bishop, Corp. H. P. Henderson, Sergeants L. J. Brack, J. O. Fleming and H. Nelson, 1st Sergeant B. Knight, Sergeant E. J. Mueller, Sergeant M. E. Schubert, 1st Sergeant F. H. Thomas, Sergeant J. N. Wolfe, jr., 1st Sergeant W. E. Field, Sergeant W. K. Howell, 1st Sergeant R. N. Watson, Corp. F. M. Scott. (The C.G., 11th Division, will assign officers to vacancies in that division. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 43d Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Corp. E. W. Beach, Sergeant E. L. Howard, Pvt. M. B. Thomas, Sergeant F. C. Bird. The C.G., 15th Division, will assign officers to vacancies in that division. (Sept. 5, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. H. L. Harris, jr., U.S.A., retired, to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 23, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Capt. N. J. Shelton, retired, Q.M.C., to Montreal, Canada, and assume duties as post supply officer. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Col. J. A. Darpray, retired, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., is assigned as C.O. of students' Army training corps unit. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Major E. L. Swift, retired, from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report by telegraph to Western Dept. for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Major G. W. Martin, retired, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, to duty as C.O. of students' Army training corps unit. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. E. Purviance, retired, to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Sept. 5, War D.)

DISCHARGES.

Capt. H. Fox, Engr. Corps, is honorably discharged. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. W. C. Threlkeld, M.C., is honorably discharged. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Jeffords, O.C., is honorably discharged. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Temp. 2d Lieut. W. L. Smith, 2d Inf., is honorably discharged on account of physical disability. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Capt. O. L. Rudisill, 106th Train, headquarters and military police, is honorably discharged. (Sept. 5, War D.)

1st Lieut. O. C. Harris, Tank Corps, is discharged. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. N. Ragdale, Tank Corps, is discharged. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. A. A. Mendez, M.C.; 1st Lieut. J. Gray, D.C., and 2d Lieut. E. L. Chaboudine, Inf., are honorably discharged. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Gray, M.C., is honorably discharged for physical disability. (Sept. 4, War D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignations of Major J. F. Johnston, O.D.; Capt. M. Neil, San. Co., and 2d Lieut. R. C. Cockerill, F.A., are accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignation of Col. G. A. Eberly, 326th Inf., is accepted. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. W. A. Gray, 106th Engrs., is accepted. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. A. Heal is honorably discharged. (Sept. 5, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Appointments of officers (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918: To be major—Capt. G. H. Scull. To be captain—First Lieut. R. B. Crispell; to Intelligence Branch, General Staff, Washington, for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers detailed in I.G.D.: Majors C. A. King, jr., D. O. Nelson and E. Collins; to Washington for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Capt. C. C. McGovern to Camp Devens, with headquarters and military police, 12th Division. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, U.S.A. (emer.), Aug. 16, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. J. Bugge and J. Ronayne. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Sergeant W. Martz, 18th Recruit Co., will be placed upon the retired list at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and to home. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., to 6th Corps Artillery Park: Capt. M. Stone, E. M. Pratt, F. N. Carson and M. J. Burelbach. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 71-78.—Abbreviation "emer." after appointment represents emergency appointment.

CHANGES IN THE I.D.R.

In orders issued by the War Department, dated Sept. 10, 1918 (Changes I.D.R. No. 23), and which appear in the next column, many important changes are made in the Infantry Drill Regulations, while others are of minor importance. An outline of the effect of the changes follows:

Paragraph 41 provides that while bugle signals may be used in field exercises and practice firing, their use on the battlefield is prohibited.

In Paragraph 43, relating to arm and hand signals, "forward march; right oblique, march; left oblique, march," are executed by extending the arm vertically to its full extent and lowering it to the front (right to the front) until horizontal, at the same time moving it in the indicated direction. "Quick time, march," is executed by raising the right elbow to a position above and to the right of the shoulder; extending the forearm to the left, right hand above the head. In "double time, march," the word "rush" follows the word "march." The command "advance by thin line" is executed by hand at the side, draw it back, then move it to the front. The command "squad, columns, march," is indicated by the signal of "squad," followed by "thin lines." The same signal is used for "platoons, columns, march." In "assemble, march," the word "large" is inserted between the words "describe" and "horizontal."

In the signal "range, or charge elevation," after the word "indicated" the following words are added: "Open the fist once for 500 yards; twice for 1,000 yards." In "to swing cone of fire to the right (left)," after the word "target," the words "strike in the direction of the target with the open hand, once for each 'sight leaf' measured from old to new target," are added. The signal "the finger, or the sight leaf," is given by the width of the finger at such a distance from the eye that it subtends 50 Mils (1-20 of the range). It is used in connection with "swing cone of fire to right (or left)." The signal "line of half platoons from platoon in column of squads" is executed by the signal "platoon," followed by two sweeps of the arm in a vertical plane perpendicular to the front. The signal "line of groups, automatics (right, left, center, flanks)," is executed by giving "squad," signal "A" (Morse code), point toward the right (left) for "automatic right (left)." Extend both arms laterally for "automatics, flanks," and sweep both arms forward and across the body for "automatics, center." For "as skirmishers in two waves, march," the signal is "as skirmishers." (Deployments at this command or signal will ordinarily be made in two waves.) The signal "as skirmishers in one wave, march," the signal is "as skirmishers," then raise either arm, extended vertically, and immediately repeat the signal "as skirmishers."

In Paragraph 44 a change is made so as to read that

"the signals 'platoon, group and squad' are intended primarily for communication between a unit commander and one of his subdivision commanders. The signal 'platoon,' 'group' or 'squad,' given by a company commander to one of his platoon leaders, indicates that the platoon leader is to cause the signal given to be executed by platoon, group or squad, respectively."

In Paragraph 47, relating to orders, commands and signals, a change is made in the signal letters of the alphabet "F L," so as to make the word "hostile," precede the words "artillery fire is causing us losses." The letters "G G G" are used to indicate the command "gas attack, put on gas masks," while the letters "R T S" are used to indicate "artillery range is too short."

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 23, SEPT. 10, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Paragraphs 41, 43, 44 and 47, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, are changed as follows:

41. Omit the entire paragraph and substitute therefor the following: Bugle signals may be used in field exercises and practice firing; on the battlefield they are prohibited. (C.I.D.R. No. 23, Sept. 10, 1918.)

43. (Changed by C.I.D.R. No. 2, War D., 1913, and No. 14, War D., 1916.) The following arm and hand signals are prescribed: Leaders or members of their staffs who receive these signals "repeat back" at once to prevent misunderstanding.

Company. Extend both arms horizontally, palms toward the company addressed, thumbs locked, fingers extended and joined. (Used between battalion commanders and company commanders.)

Platoon. Extend the arm horizontally toward the platoon leader; describe small circles with the hand.

Group. Extend the arm horizontally toward the platoon leader; describe large circles with the entire arm.

Squad. Extend the arm horizontally toward the platoon leader; swing the hand up and down from the wrist.

Forward, march; Right oblique, march; Left oblique, march. Extend the arm vertically to its full extent and lower it to the front (right front, left front) until horizontal; at the same time move in the indicated direction.

Quick time, march. Raise the right elbow to a position above and to the right of the shoulder; extend the forearm to the left, right hand above the head.

Half. Carry the hand to the shoulder; thrust the hand upward and hold the arm vertically.

Double time, march; Rush. Carry the hand to the shoulder; rapidly thrust the hand upward the full extent of the arm several times.

By the right flank, march (in extended order); Squads right, march. Raise the arm laterally until horizontal; carry it to a vertical position above the head and swing it several times between the vertical and horizontal positions.

By the left flank, march (in extended order); Squads left, march. Raise the arm laterally until horizontal; carry it downward to the side and swing it several times between the downward and horizontal positions.

To the rear, march (in extended order); Squads right about, march (in close order). Extend the arm vertically above the head; carry it laterally downward to the side and swing it several times between the vertical and downward positions.

Change direction, or Column right (left), march. The hand on the side toward which the change of direction is to be made is carried across the body to the opposite shoulder, forearm horizontal; then swing in a horizontal plane, arm extended, pointing in the new direction.

As skirmishers, march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal.

As skirmishers, guide center, march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal; swing both simultaneously upward until vertical and return to the horizontal; repeat several times.

As skirmishers, guide right (left), march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal; hold the arm on the side of the guide steadily in the horizontal position; swing the other upward vertical and return it to the horizontal; repeat several times.

Advance by thin lines. Hand at side, draw it back, then move it to the front.

Squad columns, march. Signal squad, followed by thin lines. Platoon columns, march. Signal platoon, followed by thin lines.

Assemble, march. Raise the arm vertically to its full extent and describe large horizontal circles.

Range, or charge elevation. To announce range, extend the arm toward the leaders or men for whom the signal is intended, fist closed; by keeping the fist closed battle sight is indicated; open the fist once for 500 yards, twice for 1,000 yards, etc., and thrust the fist upwards once for each additional 100 yards; to add 50 yards describe a short horizontal line with the forefinger. To change elevation the fire controller indicates the complete new range. The fire observer indicates, as above, the amount of increase or decrease by pointing upward for increase, downward for decrease.

Swing cone of fire to the right (left). Extend arm in full length to the front; palm to the right; swing the arm to the right (left) and point in the direction of the new target; strike in the direction of the target with open hand, once for each "sight leaf" measured from old to new target.

What is the range? What range are you using? Extend the arm toward the person addressed, one hand open, palm to the front, resting on the other hand, fist closed.

Are you ready? I am ready. Raise the hand, fingers extended and joined, palm toward the person addressed.

Commence firing. Move the arm extended in full length, hand palm down, several times through a horizontal arc in front of the body.

Fire slower. Execute slowly the signal commence firing.

Fire faster. Execute rapidly the signal commence firing.

Fix bayonets. Simulate the movement of the right hand in fix bayonets.

Suspend firing. Raise and hold the forearm steadily in a horizontal position in front of the forehead, palm of the hand to the front.

Cease firing. Raise the forearm as in suspend firing and swing it up and down several times in front of the face.

The finger, or The sight leaf. The width of the finger held at such a distance from the eye that it subtends 50 Mils (1-20 of the range); used in conjunction with swing cone of fire to right or left.

Line of half platoon from platoon in column of squads. Signal Platoon followed by two sweeps of the arm in a vertical plane perpendicular to the front.

Line of groups, automatics (right, left, center, flanks). Signal squad, signal "A" (Morse code), point towards the right (left) for Automatic right (left). Extend both arms laterally for automatics flanks and sweep both arms forward and across the body for automatics center.

As skirmishers in two waves, march. Signal as skirmishers. (Deployments at this command or signal will ordinarily be made in two waves.)

As skirmishers in one wave, march. Signal as skirmishers, then raise either arm, extended vertically, and immediately repeat the signal as skirmishers. (C.I.D.R. No. 23, Sept. 10, 1918.)

44. The Signals, platoon, group and squad, are intended primarily for communication between a unit commander and one of his subdivision commanders. The signal, platoon, group or squad, given by a company commander to one of his platoon leaders indicates that the platoon leader is to cause the signal given to be executed by platoon, group or squad respectively. (C.I.D.R. No. 23, Sept. 10, 1918.)

47. (Changed by C.I.D.R. No. 13, War D., 1916.) Change the table in subparagraph (1) as follows:

Change:

FL..... Hostile artillery fire is causing us losses.	Hostile artillery fire is causing us losses.
Insert between "G" and "HHH"	
GGGG.... Gas attack, put on masks.	Gas attack, put on masks.
Insert between "RT" and "SSS"	
RTS..... Artillery range is too short.	Artillery range is too short.

(C.I.D.R. No. 23, Sept. 10, 1918.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

Official: P. C. HARRIS, Acting The Adj. Gen.

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GARDENING AT CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS.

The growth of camp farms and gardens in the various camps and cantonments throughout the country has been marked. Under the direction of the Conservation and Reclamation Division of the Q.M. Corps, war farms and gardens have been established at a number of camps, with the result that the soldiers have had the double advantage of getting healthful outdoor work and having fresh home-grown vegetables for use in their mess. Thirteen camp farms reported a total acreage at the end of July of 2,143 acres, producing hay, corn and other vegetables. This shows an addition of 601 acres since the June report. Following are the camps reporting and their acreage: Camp Devens, 97; Camp Dix, 500; Camp Sherman, 45; Camp Grant, 902; Camp Funston, 58; Camp Shelby, 34; Camp Sheridan, 20; Camp Wheeler, 130; Camp Gordon, 100; Camp Sevier, 107; Camp Wadsworth, 50; Camp Lee, 84; Langley Field, 16.

WOMEN'S UNIFORMS IN MARINE CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, has under consideration the subject of a proper uniform for the women who are enlisting as privates in that corps. The uniform will consist of a close-fitting military coat, a shirtwaist, a skirt of moderate length and, for winter wear, a short over-

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coat. Much consideration is given to the style of shoe and it has not yet been settled whether a hat or cap will be adopted. The Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia has been asked to furnish samples of the articles under this general description. The material will be of the same texture and color as that of the male personnel of the Marine Corps. The Quartermaster is co-operating with the Labor Bureau in every way in the selection of appointees and is not enlisting anyone who is now engaged on essential work.

PERU TRANSFERS GERMAN SHIPS TO UNITED STATES.

In accordance with the authorization granted by the Peruvian Congress an agreement was signed at Lima, Peru, on Sept. 7 by representatives of the United States and Peru transferring to the American Government control of the German ships interned in Peruvian harbors. Six steamers and four sailing vessels, totaling about 25,000 registered tons, are involved. The agreement, it is understood, is a commercial one and contains no political clause.

DOCTORS RESPOND TO GOVERNMENT'S CALL.

The Council of National Defense announces that following the sending out of enrolment blanks for the Volunteer Medical Service Corps early in September, 19,225 Volunteer Medical Service Corps letters were received in the period Sept. 3 to Sept. 7, of which number 18,263 contained blanks properly filled out. These are being classified as quickly as possible. Practically all the states have complied with the society's request that a representative in every county in each state be designated. The information received from nearly 20,000 doctors during the week ending Sept. 10 will be at the immediate disposal of the Government for consideration and use, especially so far as those doctors under forty-six years of age are concerned.

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NO SLACKENING OF EFFORT.

For some unexplained reason, the motive of which is not clear to us in light of existing conditions, the European correspondents of various American newspapers have been sending stories to the United States which imply that the troops in France believe the people at home are letting down in their spirit to see the war through. So pronounced was this spirit reflected in the dispatches appearing in the papers of Sept. 8 that the London correspondent of the United Press asked Lord Milner, the British Minister of War, on the following day for a statement as to this matter. Lord Milner's letter in reply reads as follows:

"You tell me that in certain circles in the United States the view is current that our recent successes on the western front have made the necessity less urgent of hurrying over American troops to France, and that America's splendid war effort can now proceed at a more leisurely pace. I quite understand how this view may be held, but I profoundly disagree with it. It seems to me, on the contrary, that the moral of our recent success is just the opposite. The remarkable achievement of the Allies since July 18 is of first importance, for it shows that we can win the war. But most assuredly we will not win the war if we get the idea that we can afford to slacken our effort. America's strength—great as it is—can only be relied upon to bring about a decision if it is added to the forces of the European Allies and not substituted for them. Surely every thinking man must agree that a great effort to win an early victory is better business than a more languid and protracted campaign. Costs both in men and money will be increased and not lessened by delay."

To any one who follows military affairs in the United States with any degree of attention and who, as an essential part of military affairs in wartime, interests himself in the reactions of the people toward the war must be both astonished and distressed at the impression being cultivated in any of our Allied countries that the Government or the people of the United States hold toward any other attitude and purpose than that the war against Germany and Austria shall be continued until the Central Powers are beaten to their knees. Every recent move in our war program indicates this, every preparation for the future presses it in. From the viewpoint of the assembling and training of our man-power this past week has witnessed another exhibition of what the United States purposes to do towards the winning of the war against Germany, such a display as it has never made in its history. This not alone includes the registering of all men from the ages of eighteen to forty-five years of age inclusive for military service (approximately 13,000,000 men), but also the opening of several hundred colleges and schools throughout the country where military and naval training is to be the leading feature of the curriculum for the next year or two at least. These two features of our war program alone rival anything that has been done abroad by any of our Allies and surpasses to an extraordinary degree everything we have ever done in the past in the way of assembling man-power for war or in the way of educating our youth for war. Myopic indeed must be the vision of anyone who can see in these two tremendous actualities any lessening of America's "will to victory."

So far as the Government's viewpoint as to the probable length of the war is concerned, there is nothing to indicate it expects a speedy victory. We have the President's words for that in a recent comment he made when discussing the price-fixing for wheat. His pertinent allusion to this was, "If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920," the very casualness of his alternative making it apparent that the thought of a speedy peace was very remote from his purview. On the civil side of our war program our shipbuilding program is no longer a mere program. It is an accomplishment. Within seventeen months of our entering the war against Germany the American shipyards have outstripped those of Great Britain in tonnage production, an event hitherto never accomplished by any nation in the world so far as general memory serves. All our troop transport depends on available tonnage and the ability of our Navy to guard the vessels engaged in this work. The steady growth of our merchant marine means that there will be no interruption in the flow of tonnage toward the transport service; for the more cargo carriers we have the more speed there will be in the transport of troops in fast ocean steamers now necessarily burdened down with supplies for our forces in Europe and Asia. As for our Navy program, we are definitely committed to a resumption of the three-year building plan which Congress has declared must be begun and carried to completion at the earliest possible moment. A survey of the number of destroyers launched this year does not indicate that the Navy Department is slackening in its efforts toward

winning the war on the sea, for most of this type of vessel added to the Navy in 1918 have been built at a rate of speed unbelievable before we entered this war. The announcement made elsewhere in this issue that the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy is manufacturing mines at the rate of 1,000 a day is another of the many indications we find that the Government holds no *laissez faire* attitude toward conducting the war with vigor to a triumphant end for us and our Allies.

Aside from the increase of our man-power, the enormous enlargement of the Students' Army Training Corps, the War Department is making many and extensive plans for the enlargement of its training schools within the Army organization up and down the land. For example, the new balloon school at Lee Hall, Va., is to consist of equipment for 1,000 men, including about sixty buildings, the plant to be ready by the end of October. Enlargement of our aviation training schools is provided for on a most extensive scale through the acquisition of additional ground at most of the flying fields in the United States, to which has been added the Gosport system of training, which makes for a distinct advantage in the training of our aviators. As for the machines themselves, our latest information is that the number of American planes being shipped to Europe is on a slowly ascending curve. The plans of the Quartermaster Corps for uniforms and equipment surpass anything this corps has ever outlined before, and, moreover, they are safely within the realm of the accomplished. Likewise our artillery program is going forward toward an end that may not be definitely stated, but one in which, obviously, our Allies will have their share; and that artillery program is planned for no other purpose than to aid in blasting our way to the Rhine or beyond.

But a nation can prepare for war, its soldiers and sailors can go into camp and to sea, it can pile up munitions and equipment—and all this is nothing if the people at home are not solidly united for the war. And that is what the people of America are united for, as every one of their actions shows. It is not through subscriptions to Liberty loans or war charities alone that this spirit is shown. It is in the personal sacrifices of the people, sacrifices of their individual tastes and pleasures that this firm belief in the war and the firm intention to help win it is shown. Our individual relinquishment of wheat bread fed Europe with that staple last winter, as did our giving up of eating meat and sugar aid in the same cause. And these were purely voluntary actions on the part of the people of the United States. The food was here and could be had if anyone wanted it in excess of his estimated needs. But our people showed they were not slackening in their attitude toward the winning of the war by the personal sacrifices they made. Another, and more recent, instance of the firmness and unitedness of our war aims has been shown when the Government asked the people in the states east of the Mississippi to conserve gasoline by abstaining from the use of their motor cars on five Sundays in September and October. The result has been a public display of the willingness to give up pleasure, and all for the war, such as probably was never witnessed before in the history of the world. When a pleasure-loving individualistic nation such as we are reputed to be can make a sacrifice like this no nation among our Allies need fear for the unitedness of our purpose in exerting "force, force to the utmost," in the winning of this war against Germany and Austria. That is a purpose to which America is consecrated.

DRAFTED PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Officers representing the Bureau of Navigation, The Adjutant General's Office and the Provost Marshal General have had several sessions within the past few days to determine how men of the draft shall be allotted to the Navy. Hitherto all enlistments in the Navy and in the Marine Corps have been voluntary. Without some amplification the effect of the draft act in combination with the order restricting voluntary enlistments would be to prevent any enlistments in the Navy. The Army would take all the men. The physical requirements under Navy Regulations are somewhat more strict than those of the Army, and necessarily so, because Navy enlisted men on shipboard are exposed to certain physical strains which if not up to a high standard of strength they could not stand and for the further reason that Navy vessels are frequently detached from their bases for long periods of time and therefore replacements of personnel losses cannot be easily effected.

In the Man-Power Act there was a proviso to the effect that all men assigned for draft to either the Navy or the Marine Corps should from the date of their allotment be subject to the laws and regulations of the Navy and the Marine Corps, and this provision gives authority for the arrangement or agreement which, it is generally believed, will become the basis of supplying the Navy and Marine Corps with men. From statements officially made by Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, it is learned that the Navy expects that it will require men at the rate of 15,000 a month, and that the Marine Corps will require 5,000 a month for four months following Oct. 31, and thereafter at the rate of 1,500 a month. To secure all the men for the Marine Corps and the first 6,500 of each month's quota of 15,000 for the Navy a system has been adopted which is the substantial equivalent of voluntary enlistment. Men within the draft ages may on their own application or by selection of recruiting officers be called in the general draft and assigned to the Navy; but they

will not be accepted by the Navy until they have passed the physical examinations required under the Navy Regulations. The remaining 8,500 required monthly by the Navy are to be taken from the run of the draft, but are not to be accepted until they pass the required physical examinations for the Navy. The physical standard agreed upon for these men is not as severe in many respects as under present Navy Regulations. It will be the Army standard, with such modifications as are required to secure men not subject to the particular troubles that would interfere with Navy service. For instance, cases of eczema, which might be passed over in the case of an Army draftee, could not be accepted for the Navy, where exposure to salt water would greatly aggravate the disease. This is a general outline of the agreement which it is believed will be completed for the purpose of equalizing the distribution of men in the respective branches of the Service.

BAN ON CIVIL LIFE COMMISSIONS.

The expectation that the passage of the Man-Power law extending the ages for registration under the Selective Service law to eighteen and forty-five years would remove the War Department's ban on giving commissions to men from civil life has not materialized. It is also indicated that there will be no change for the present, and this fact is causing some uncertainty, as there is a lack of officers in several of the special corps and in some branches of the line service. Men who are not likely to be drawn and who a physical examination has shown are fit for desk duty or limited service in the United States in the technical branches are still being commissioned, but no one is commissioned until he has demonstrated exceptional qualifications for some particular duty and it is evident that the issuance of a commission to him will relieve a physically fit officer for service overseas. The shortage of officers is principally confined to the Engineers and the Field Artillery, which by reason of their extensive growth have required many additions to their commissioned personnel.

Just what steps will be taken when the registration is over and the number of available men is ascertained is largely guess work, but it is believed that ultimately men above forty-five years of age will once more be taken into the training schools and permitted to qualify for commissions. It is not unlikely, should no men above thirty-six years of age be called immediately to service (which has been indicated), that men between thirty-six and forty-five years of age will also be admitted to the training schools. But those who are admitted will be required to enlist and if they fail to qualify they must serve as privates or non-commissioned officers. The number of men between thirty-one and forty-five years of age who have been seeking commissions since the enactment of the Man-Power law has become a matter of comment in Washington, as men are flocking into that city from every section of the country, presenting in each case strong recommendations and urgent pleas for recognition by reason of past experience in the National Guard or of technical training.

There is little doubt that the fixed policy of the War Department in the future will be to confine opportunities for commissions to the men who voluntarily present themselves and show their willingness to enlist and go into training schools; and to the men who are now, or will soon be, inducted into the Service through the operation of the draft. The War Department proposes to give the man who is called to service and is trained as a private soldier every opportunity for advancement that is consistent with his abilities. In a number of the offices in the War Department at present there are practically no officers who are fit physically for foreign service, and those who are fit for this service are being relieved whenever it can possibly be done without affecting the efficiency of any one of the branches. General Pershing has shown no inclination to reduce his standard in this matter and there is no desire on the part of the War Department to run counter to his wishes in this or any other matter.

REARRANGING GENERAL STAFF MATTERS.

It is considered probable that there will be a readjustment of the functions which were allotted to the various divisions of the General Staff under General Order No. 80. This is likely in view of the fact that there is possible friction between the Division of Purchase and Supply and the Division of Operations, and it is known that the feeling exists in the division headed by General Goethals that some of the functions which properly attach to his division were through misapprehension transferred to the Division of Operations. The line of demarcation in the functions of the two divisions has been so uncertain that it was an easy matter for them to interfere with one another and while there has not been any friction or sacrifice in the matter of results it has been well understood that there will be a feeling of satisfaction when the question is finally determined, and an amplification of General Order 80 is expected.

PRISONERS OF WAR COMING?

From the wording of the amended section of Section 1, G.O. 93, W.D., 1917, which is printed on page 71, it would appear that preparations are making for the bringing to this country of prisoners of war from the various countries in which our forces are fighting at

the present time. The order directs the Corps of Interpreters be increased to the extent that "in addition to those who may be appointed to fill vacancies authorized by the Tables of Organization, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant and one sergeant are authorized for each 500 prisoners of war interned in the United States." These interpreters would seem to need command of the "seven tongues" since American troops are now in the war zones where German, Austrian, Russian and Finnish speaking peoples are likely to be taken prisoner, to say nothing of the various races in the Balkan Peninsula allied with the Central Powers and the many different nationalities that we usually speak of as Russian.

OVERLAND VS. OVEROCEAN FLIGHTS.

One of the chief reasons why there has been so much misunderstanding of the airplane war program in this country is that most people have preferred to take the views of civilians as final authority in the matter rather than that of military men trained in aviation work. For example, it is not so long ago that the civilian director of an airplane company announced that with proper financial encouragement his company could deliver 10,000 airplanes in Europe by May 1, 1919, by flying them across the Atlantic, and this in spite of the fact that such a flight has neither been attempted nor accomplished. Within the past week we have witnessed the inauguration of an aerial mail service between Chicago and New York city, a distance somewhat shorter than the shortest route by which the Atlantic could be crossed, according to the aerial theorists. The first two Chicago-New York flights give us the results that stops were made over night, conditions being unfavorable for night flying, and again one of the mail aviators stopped once owing to a leaky radiator and again on account of night coming on. Two flights do not make a complete test, it is true, but in view of the fact that Chicago-New York overland flights cannot yet be a certainty, it would seem that the prospect of the transatlantic flight of 10,000 airplanes next year is extremely remote.

"SENTENCING" A CRIMINAL TO THE ARMY.

Notwithstanding the long and repeated protests of the War Department in particular and the Army in general, another judge in New York city on Sept. 9 "sentenced" a twice-convicted criminal to serve in the Army. The judge was Judge Otto Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions and the criminal, who has twice been found guilty of grand larceny and has served a term in Elmira Reformatory, was Alfred Ramberg, aged twenty-two. When the prisoner was arraigned Judge Rosalsky is quoted as saying: "I am not going to send you to jail; I am going to have you inducted into the United States Army. When a man commits a crime during war time it is pretty near treason." The judge then asked the prisoner if he would "fight," and when the latter hastily declared that he would and added that he was "sound as a dollar," Judge Rosalsky replied: "Very well, then, I will get a pardon for you from Governor Whitman." When Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, was asked what he thought of Judge Rosalsky's action, he said: "It is contrary to law in ordinary times to enlist a criminal in the Army. The Army is composed of the best men in the nation and is not a refuge for criminals."

WAR DEPARTMENT OPPOSES AIR SECRETARY.

Benedict Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, sent a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on Sept. 12, in which he stated the viewpoint of the War Department toward the suggested creation of an "Air Department" with its administrative head in the Cabinet, the plan proposed by Senator New in the bill he introduced recently in the Senate. Mr. Crowell's letter reads: "As far as the War Department is concerned the organization of a department of the air separate from the War Department and contemplating military activities not under the control of the Secretary of War, is believed to be essentially wrong in principle. The President has nominated and the Senate confirmed the appointment of John D. Ryan, Second Assistant Secretary of War, who is director of the Air Service for the War Department. It is believed that the essential points aimed at in the bill in question are covered in the best possible manner."

SEIZE GERMAN NAVAL BASE IN VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer announced at Washington Sept. 11 that the Government has seized a potential German base at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. The base consists of land, buildings, docks, warehouses, large water tanks and cisterns, lighters, loading paraphernalia and coaling facilities, all formerly owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship Line. Mr. Palmer explained that Germany had evidently considered its possibilities as a naval base because of the fact that the steamship company's principal building, which commands the harbor, is of reinforced concrete and the place in front of it is said to have an eight-foot foundation of concrete, fit for gun emplacements. One of the reasons for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States was because of the fact that St. Thomas affords a natural base for the defense of the Panama Canal.

TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED—ALL SAVED.

A British troopship, carrying 2,800 American troops to England from the United States, reported unofficially to be the White Star Line steamer *Persic*, of 12,042 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine off the English coast at three p.m. Sept. 6. Owing to the fine discipline of those aboard and the skill and seamanship of American and British destroyers convoying the *Persic* and other transports, not a man on the transport was lost or injured. The transport under her own steam was beached on the coast many miles from the scene of the attack. Considering the great hole the torpedo made in the hull of the steamer, this was a fine piece of seamanship. The steamer with her gaping wound and down by the head stopped until all the troops had been transferred to other ships, and then headed for the shore. It is believed that she can be salvaged.

Unofficial reports state that it is believed the submarine was sunk by a depth bomb, but at this writing there is no certainty as to this. When the troops arrived in England, the American Red Cross rushed large quantities of supplies to their camps. According to the Associated Press account all the men were taken off the transport by the destroyers soon after she was hit. The sea was calm and it was not necessary to launch the lifeboats. The men descended from the decks of the transport to the destroyers by means of ropes. The transport was a part of a large convoy, and owing to trouble with her engines she was forced to lag behind the other vessels until the trouble was overcome. The necessary repairs had been made to her engines and she was proceeding to catch up with the other vessels when she was attacked. The torpedo struck her just forward of the engine room. She immediately began to settle, bow first. The *Persic* is the third transport carrying American soldiers to the war zone to be attacked with any degree of success by U-boats. The other two vessels were the Anchor Line steamship *Tuscania*, under charter to the Cunard Line, torpedoed Feb. 5 off the Irish coast with a loss of 204 men, and the Peninsular and Oriental liner *Moldavia* torpedoed May 23 in English waters with a loss of fifty-six.

SUBMARINE SUNK BY AMERICAN STEAMER.

The clever sinking of a large German submarine by a Navy gun crew aboard the American steamer *Frank H. Buck*, off the Atlantic coast on Sept. 3, was announced by the Navy Department on Sept. 10, after the report of the captain had been received. Two shots from the steamer struck the submarine squarely, and she blew up and went to the bottom. The Navy Department announced that the captain of the *Buck* highly commended the efficiency and conduct of Chief Gunner's Mate Joseph Steffens, U.S.N., and the entire armed guard under his command.

The engagement lasted twenty-nine minutes. The submarine was about 300 feet long, of the early type of German submarines with high bow, and had two six-inch guns close to the conning tower, fore and aft. She fired in salvos, using about sixty shots altogether. She was camouflaged and flew no flags.

The submarine was sighted on the starboard beam at 4,000 yards. She opened fire with two six-inch guns. The steamer answered fire with forward guns, and the shot fell about four hundred yards short. She then swung stern forward to submarine, using after guns. Shots were very close to the submarine and the submarine's shrapnel was bursting very near to the steamer, some of the pieces falling upon deck amidships. The steamer changed the course frequently, which seemed to upset the submarine's aim and range. As soon as

the submarine saw the steamer range was equal to hers she hauled away. Before the submarine could get out of range the twenty-eighth shot from the after gun of the steamer *Buck* apparently hit her stern. The twenty-ninth shot hit her just forward of the conning tower, near and under the water line. The bow immediately shot up into the air very suddenly, then settled and went down out of sight. Upon shots striking the submarine those aboard the steamer saw very closely a terrific explosion and black smoke, which enveloped the submarine.

CHANGES IN TRAINING CAMPS.

Decision has been reached by the General Staff to effect changes in use, size and capacity of various training camps. The necessary construction will be begun at once by the construction division. It has been decided to establish Infantry replacement camps at the following camps: Lee, Pike, Gordon, Grant and MacArthur. In addition, at each of these points central officers' training schools will be established. The approximate increase in men to be stationed at each camp and the cost of the necessary changes required by the proposed arrangements are as follows:

Camp	Proposed Increase in Number of Men	Estimated Cost of Change
Lee	9,000	\$3,591,600
Gordon	6,000	2,240,000
Pike	11,000	4,884,600
MacArthur	96,000
Grant	20,000	7,419,055
Taylor
Custer	14,000	4,814,820
Sherman	10,000	3,389,197
Dodge	7,000	2,835,210

*Not yet estimated.

Other changes decided upon are to remove the tank training school now located at Gettysburg, Pa., to Raleigh, N.C.; to remove the depot brigade now located at Camp Jackson to Camp Sevier; to remove the depot brigade now located at Camp Gordon to Camp McClellan; and to remove the Infantry School of Arms now located at Fort Sill to Columbus, Ga.

THE SPIRIT OF THE LIBERTY LOAN.

We receive the following message to the Services as to the spirit of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign from John Price Jones, assistant director of publicity of the Liberty Loan committee in New York city:

1861-1918.

"In the war of 1861 there were no better soldiers on the northern side than the Fighting Irish of the old 69th Regiment, New York; on the Southern side none better than the boys from the cotton belt, from the iron and coal lands of Alabama. Whenever they met it was a mortal combat. Tradition—which is good in the main—is frequently an unfortunate inheritance. The sectional feeling wrought to highest pitch in '61 has died hard, and it is whispered that when the new 69th and the new Alabamians were quartered at Camp Mills there were frequent clashes between these sons of their fathers. But on the battlefield of France '61 died forever. Side by side they fought, and the Prussian Guards, the Death's Head Hussars, reeled and fell back before their hammer blows. Side by side they fell. And side by side they lie under the wooden cross. If there is a Confederate flag this side of Mason and Dixon's Line, salute it, men of the North! Men of the South be glad that your sons and brothers, when they were carried to

their graves, were wrapped in the Stars and Stripes! No more a North and a South; no more a Blue and a Gray.

"And when you go to buy your Liberty Bond think of it as a symbol of the unity which has come to us. Think of the double graves beside the Marne. Be glad that you can do your little to cement this new, this greater union for which they went down bravely before the German machine guns. And then buy another bond, dedicate it to the son of the father your father fought. Alabama is far away, and few of us have stepped across its border. But man's spirit rises above the barriers of space. Find in this Liberty Bond campaign the new spirit which has come over our land; find in your bonds the concrete and visible expression of that spirit!"

OPINIONS OF THE J.A. GENERAL.

Member of Court-Martial.

A soldier was tried before a general court-martial on charges signed by one of the members of the court. The accused stated that he had no objection to being tried by any member of the court present. The member who had signed the charges thereupon announced that he had signed the charges but had not formed an opinion. He was not challenged by either the prosecution or the defense. No evidence was taken as to whether or not he was eligible, and the court did not make a finding or record of any action upon the question of his eligibility, and, in fact, no action was taken thereon. The accused pleaded guilty to both the offenses charged. Held, that the officer who signed the charges was ineligible to sit as a member of the court-martial and that the proceedings are invalid. A.W. 8 provides that no officer shall be eligible to sit as a member of a general court-martial when he is the accuser. Whether or not an officer is the accuser in a particular case is a question of fact. Nevertheless, the officer who has signed the charges is *prima facie* the accuser. In signing the charges he has performed an act that, in the absence of a showing to the contrary, must be construed as having been performed in the capacity of an accuser. Therefore, in the absence of a showing, finding or record that such officer is not in fact the accuser within the meaning of A.W. 8, and consequently not disqualified from sitting as a member of the court for the trial of the case, the fact that he did so sit must be regarded as invalidating the proceedings. (Digs. Ops. J.A.G. 1912-17, 346.) The reviewing authority cannot now return the record for correction by taking testimony on the eligibility of this officer to sit as a member of the court. That matter should have been tried and disposed of before the organization of the court. On the face of the record the court was never lawfully constituted, and it would not be lawful for it now to receive and take evidence upon and to investigate the legality of its own existence. The proceedings should be set aside as null and void and the charges referred to another court for trial. (Ops. J.A. G. 254-4, Mar. 18, 1918.)

Right to Supply Artificial Limbs.

Officers, enlisted men and nurses who have been separated from the active service and whose injuries were incurred on or after Oct. 6, 1917, are not entitled to commutation in lieu of artificial limbs or apparatus, under Section 4788, Revised Statutes. Said Section 4788 is a portion of Title LVII, which contains pension laws, and is, therefore, by Section 312 of the War-Risk Insurance act (40 Stat., 398, 408), made applicable to persons who were, on Oct. 6, 1917, or thereafter, in the military or naval service, except in so far as rights thereunder accrued prior to that date. No right to artificial limbs, resection apparatus, or commutation thereof accrues prior to injury. It is, however, lawful

ARMY CASUALTIES.

Total casualties in the American Expeditionary Force in France up to Sept. 13 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 5,398; lost at sea, 291; died of wounds, 1,739; died of accident or other causes, 814; died of disease, 1,729. Total deaths, 9,971; wounded, 16,291; missing, including prisoners, 3,926. Grand total, 30,188.

Major Kenneth Pepperel Budd, of New York city, reported Sept. 12 as being severely wounded and gassed on the French front, is a graduate of Harvard and after graduating there was graduated from the officers' training camp at Plattsburg last year. He refused a

commission as major at that time, but accepted a captaincy. He was later promoted to major while at Camp Upton.

Capt. Joseph Walker, 76th F.A., U.S.A., who is reported as having been severely wounded July 16, is a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1915. He received his commission at Fort Oglethorpe. His home is in New York city.

Lieut. Van Winkle Todd, Air Service, U.S.A., reported missing in action, is a graduate of Princeton. He enlisted in 1917 and went to France last March. His home is in Orange, N.J.

Lieut. John E. Williams, M.C., U.S.A., is dead in

ARMY CASUALTIES ABROAD.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of Sept. 6-12, inclusive.

KILLED IN ACTION.	WOUNDED SEVERELY.	WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.	PRISONER.
Lieutenants.	Captains.	Major.	Lieutenant.
Andes, J. C., New York.	Faust, John, Vermontville, Mich.	Thomas, John R., Whitford, Pa.	Harrison, E. B., Jacksonville, Fla.
Blackenship, B. F., Thornwood, W. Va.	Irwin, C. I., Meeteetse, Wyo.	Torrence, J. E., Cynthia, Ky.	
Burns, James S. D., New York.	Reynolds, Albert C., Danville, Ill.	Westermann, L., Chicago, Ill.	
Common, Edward R., Detroit, Mich.	Steinberger, O. C., Newton.	White, Richard C., Charleston, S.C.	
Conner, Joseph P., Waterbury, Conn.	Walker, Joseph, Haverford, Pa.		
Crawford, C. Irving, N.Y.			
Curry, Irby B., Marlin, Texas.	Lieutenants.	Cresswell, Harry T., San Francisco.	
Dickson, H. A., Springfield, Ill.	Altman, Mel, Wauchula, Fla.	Freehoff, W. F., St. Louis.	
Diets, Phillip, Roselle, N.Y.	Barb, Thomas Y., Berwyn, Md.		
Feltham, J. H., jr., Newport, R.I.	Boeddinghaus, H. E., New Brighton, N.Y.		
Gard, E. S., jr., New York.	Brigham, Stephen O., Madison, Wis.		
Heiser, R. S., Gage City Kas.	Cross, Clifton V., Naugatuck, Conn.		
Holden, V. A., Neenah, Wis.	Daley, Paul, New York.		
Houston, R. F., Nashville, Tenn.	Darling, H. A., Binghamton, N.Y.		
Kroeger, Harry H., Atlanta, Ga.	Deaning, Harry H., Brookline, Mass.		
McComb, Karl S., Napoleon, Ohio.	Dorsey, John Worthington, Cape May, N.J.		
Manning, Vincent S., Hotel Irving, N.Y.	Dudley, James R., Wilkesburg, Pa.		
Middaugh, C. R., Jackson, Mich.	Emmons, Albert W., Kennebuck, Me.		
Russell, William M., Detroit, Mich.	Erickson, Edward T., Livingston, Mont.		
Stevens, J. H., Albion, N.Y.	Evans, Edwin V., Des Moines, Iowa.		
Strohl, Howard L., Hellertown, Pa.	Finch, William G., Edmore, Mich.		
	Fraser, Duncan, New York city.		
	Griewold, S. P., Canton, N.Y.		
	Gunderson, S. D., Sharon, N.D.		
	Hale, James T., Milwaukee, Wis.		
	Harman, J. T., New York city.		
	Helsley, A. B., Bowling Green, Ky.		
	Jackson, Stephen S., Brooklyn, N.Y.		
	Kimberly, A. K., Oakshosh, Wis.		
	Lakin, Ralph O., Bangor, Mich.		
	Lewis, Schuyler C., Crooksville, Ohio.		
	Little, H. O., Stevens Point, Wis.		
	McMeeh, Bernard F., Meade, Kas.		
	Melly, F. A., Tarrytown, N.Y.		
	Nissig, Francis H., Detroit, Mich.		
	Pence, C. W., New Richmond, Ind.		
	Phipps, George T., Evansville.		
	Ryall, Ernest V., Ladysmith, Wis.		
	Sears, S. G., Grand Rapids, Mich.		
	Seiby, Harry J., Ivory, Md.		
	Sullivan, Ben A., Jr., Laurens, S.C.		
	Swiggle, Ernest A., Ariel, Pa.		
DIED OF WOUNDS.			
Lieutenants.			
Burton, Edward Arthur, Hillsboro, Wis.			
Clark, Alan C., Boston, Mass.			
Fenelon, Harry W., Rhineclander, Wis.			
Hill, Harry C., Pittston, Pa.			
Houston, Henry H., Philadelphia, Pa.			
Seipel, A. V., Pinehurst, Wash.			
DIED OF DISEASE.			
Captain.			
Housel, Oscar L., Clarendon, Va.			
DIED FROM AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.			
Lieutenants.			
Fox, Franklyn G., Washington, D.C.			
Milham, George F., Benton, Ark.			

France of typhoid fever. He was attached to the Mackey-Bennett Hospital. Recent letters received from him told of having performed from sixteen to twenty operations each day. His home was at Roselle, N.J. He was graduated from the Columbia Medical College in 1916.

Lieut. Charles Baskerville, jr., 166th Inf., U.S.A., who was wounded at the front July 10, is a son of Prof. Charles Baskerville, of the College of the City of New York, New York city. He was a student at Cornell University when he entered the officers' training school at Plattsburg, where he received his commission last year.

INTERRED IN PRISON CAMPS.

LANGENSALZA.

Second Lieutenant.

Frissell, Charles F., jr., New York city.

LIMBURG.

First Lieutenant.

Bert, Guy K., New Haven, Conn.

BRANDENBURG.

Captains.

Blom, Johann Arnold, New York.

Strickland, Daniel W., New Haven, Conn.

CAMP UNKNOWN.

First Lieutenants.

Montague, Paul, Winston-Salem, S.C.

Todd, Van Winkle, Orange, N.J.

Whiton, Arthur L., Nortonville, N.D.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Second Lieutenant.

Dummer, W. F., Los Angeles, Cal.

for the Surgeon General to furnish for the use of persons injured in active military service on or after Oct. 6, 1917, who are still in the active service, such artificial limbs, apparatus for resection, and other appliances as may, in his opinion, be necessary or suitable for their proper medical or surgical treatment. So far as practicable, such appliances should be furnished temporarily and for the period of their treatment only, without donating them to the injured persons, for Section 302 of the War-Risk Insurance act evidently contemplates that such appliances as are needed for the permanent use of the injured persons discharged from the Service should be furnished by the United States at the direction of the director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. (Ops. J.A.G. 443, Mar. 14, 1918.)

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER IN FRANCE.

The War Department on Sept. 9 announced the arrival of Secretary of War Baker in France. He is accompanied by Assistant Secretary of War John D. Ryan, who is Director of the Army Air Service; Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., Chief of the Army Embarkation Service; and Lieut. Col. George H. Baird, U.S.A., military aid to the Secretary. The entire party sailed from an Atlantic port on a troop transport Aug. 31. Secretary Baker and the officers with him will visit the principal centers of American activity in France. This is his second visit to the battle front.

That Secretary Baker's trip was not hastened as reported by reason of the aircraft report of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is certain because it was known that the trip was long contemplated and it was Mr. Baker's intention to have Mr. Ryan accompany him. It has also been recognized about the War Department that Mr. Ryan felt the necessity for a full conference with General Pershing over aircraft matters and some steps were necessary to bring about a more complete understanding between Mr. Ryan and the officers who were operating aircraft on the western front. So far as aircraft matters on this side are concerned the disappearance of friction and the speeding up of all matters along that line are noticeable. Mr. Ryan will doubtless come to a full understanding with General Pershing and whatever difference may have been indicated on the surface regarding the type of airplanes will soon cease as Mr. Ryan recognizes that the men who are using the airplanes are well qualified to pass upon what is best adapted for use in warfare. Mr. Ryan will also familiarize himself with the European plans from which airplanes can be obtained.

Major General Gorgas undoubtedly went overseas to observe the work of the Medical Corps along the battle lines and to study the methods of transporting the wounded who are being sent back to the United States. While there has been no official indication of such a thing it is well understood that there have been some minor differences at times between the medical officers of the Navy and the medical officers of the Army in view of some of the regulations that have recently been issued in the Army regarding equipment of men returning on transports under Navy control. One of the results of the trip will probably be a full report on this subject with recommendations for some changes in the regulations at present in force. It is reported that this matter has been the subject of a number of conferences between the Army and Navy Medical Departments.

The presence of General Hines in the party undoubtedly has to do not so much with the embarkation of troops from this side of the water as with matters concerning their embarkation at French and English ports and the storehouse question, which despite the ample facilities that were provided is always an important one and one with which General Hines is probably more familiar than any other officer in the Service. It is known that General Pershing has impressed upon the War Department the importance of increasing as rapidly as possible the railroad facilities as well as every other feature of the transportation for the Army in France. Constant additions are being made in large quantities along the lines of motor transportation and the available supply is limited only by the cargo space available. There are a great number of motor vehicles ready for shipment and the trained personnel to operate that branch is merely awaiting transportation.

There will be many conferences also with Mr. Stettinius, who has been given almost plenary power in matters of purchasing and acquiring property and supplies in France and England. The Secretary of War will also probably make a visit to some of the sectors along the front, but in this respect it is unlikely that he will do as much traveling as on his former visit, as the matters of conference will demand considerable time. No announcement has been made of the probable length of the Secretary's stay and no official information has been given out regarding his plans.

Mr. Baker Praises Navy Men on Mt. Vernon.

Secretary Daniels received a cablegram from Secretary Baker Sept. 9, in which he said he had just visited the troop transport Mount Vernon, formerly the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was torpedoed Sept. 5 while 200 miles off the French coast, but which succeeded in returning to port under her own steam. He added: "The high spirited morale of its men and the masterful seamanship of its captain and officers make such a stirring story of heroism that I wish all the nations might know the splendid way in which that huge transport met and foiled the attempt to destroy it at sea. The traditions of your Service are enriched by their conduct in this emergency." The commander of the Mount Vernon is Capt. Douglas E. Dismukes, U.S.N. He was formerly in command of the U.S.S. Kentucky.

CANDIDATES FOR MILITARY ACADEMY.

Following is a list of names of the candidates for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held in February, 1919, who have been designated during the past week:

Colorado—David F. Stone, 1160 Main street, Grand Junction; Joseph P. Dunleavy, first alternate, Denver; Charles Paul Pelta, second alternate, Cripple Creek.

Illinois—William H. Schildroth, 604 East B street, Belleville; Don Miles Coulter, Robinson.

Indiana—Richard W. Johnson, 304 Downey avenue, Indianapolis.

Michigan—Hoyt S. Vandenberg, first alternate, 316 Morris avenue, Grand Rapids.

Mississippi—Ailoyus Henderson, Stewart.

Minnesota—Frank P. Barlow, first alternate, 105 East King street, Winona.

Missouri—Allen Welty Smith, Troy; Malcolm C. Moore, first alternate, Rensselaer; Richard Ball, Jr., second alternate, Curryville; Francis W. Crary, 3965 McPherson avenue, St. Louis.

North Carolina—Guy H. Hill, first alternate, Mount Airy; Edward G. Sherrill, second alternate, Greensboro.

Oklahoma—Lewis C. Gallagher, second alternate, 719 North Johnson street, Enid.

Pennsylvania—William M. Beattie, Paoli; Lynn E. Brady, 317 Second avenue, Dubois; Meredith Avery, first alternate, Presque Isle street, Phillipsburg.

Virginia—Louis C. Barley, Jr., Armstrong.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN SOLDIER.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

France has up to the present borne the brunt of the fighting on the Allied side, but it is no doubt America is destined to strike the last decisive blows for the cause of human freedom and civilization. This is the opinion of all those who witness the arrival in their hundreds of thousands, and the progress through *la belle France* of the manly sons of the new world on the war path, like the crusaders of old, in fulfillment of what they consider the most sacred duties—a truly inspiring spectacle. It is a fitting thing that so many of them should set foot on the granite soil of old Brittany, this French province having done most both in this war and for the liberation of the American colonies, 135 years since; having sent two-thirds of the gallant seamen who fought under d'Estaing, des Touches, Lamotte-Piquet and, for a time, wrested the command of the sea from English hands, rendering possible the achievement of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

France is justly proud of her poilus. The stubborn defenders of Verdun, the victors of the Marne, the heroic combatants of Champaing, Somme and Yser are worthy of the great ancestors who wrote with their blood the unparalleled revolutionary and Napoleonic epic, in search of "la gloire" and in defense of democratic ideals. French unbounded admiration for the American soldier is all the more valuable, as it is the result not of a passing craze, but of close scrutiny and comparisons made in a criticizing spirit, and of a clear understanding of the qualities which nowadays go toward making the efficient fighter.

War has become an extremely exacting game. Compared with the actual conflagration the most famed campaigns of the past are mere child's play. No doubt, a brave heart in a strong and young body will ever remain the true foundation of military efficiency, and, in this respect, the average American recruit has nothing to envy his rivals. Tall, well built, deep-chested, clear, frank-eyed, with a martial yet easy and French like allure free from all swagger, he has from the first been proclaimed to be the finest fighting matériel ever imported on the western battle front, and this optimistic appreciation of French experts events have amply justified, on the Marne and elsewhere.

But the ordeal of war has become infinitely more trying than ever before; fine physique alone would be of small avail. Steady nerves and a strong morale are needed, and also adaptability to the new conditions of warfare. Men besides must know what they are fighting for and be deeply convinced their cause is worth the supreme sacrifice for it. Now, this is just the case with American officers and men whose intense desire to fight has often astonished French observers. They have come so far to bravely risk their all in all on a foreign soil, not only as the Knights of Right, but also to pay the old debt which their ancestors have contracted toward France; which is an unprecedented event in history, sentiment having up to the present been conspicuous by its absence in the world of politics. Hence the fraternal regard of our poilus for their American comrades. It is a daily experience to hear permissionnaires from the front exclaim: "Nous avons combattu à côté des Américains, ce sont des braves et nous nous entendons bien avec eux. Avec des Alliés comme cela la grande victoire n'est plus douteuse!" The only reproach our poilu would address to his Yankee comrade, if he dared, is that the latter is too fond of jam and does not render justice to the precious "pinard" (red wine which is part of the French soldier's ration), preferring coffee and tea to the famed product of our sunburnt vineyards. Yet there is very much to be said, indeed, for American sobriety. Another sterling quality of the American soldier is that he understands the capital importance of discipline and of patient training in the new methods of warfare, deriving, moreover, no small advantage from his innate mechanical skill. Compared with the French and the German, the American is an improvised soldier, but probably the best improvised soldier that ever was.

American equipment and traction matériel is an object of universal wonder. United States motor convoys daily journeying along our beautiful roads of the West, especially in the rich and picturesque Loire valley; U.S. truck convoys on most of our railroads, U.S. Army bases, training centers, aerodromes, dotted here and there or springing up with incredible speed, U.S. naval men and constructors busy in our harbors enlarging and creating with New World businesslike decision and resourcefulness; indeed, the whole of France is being revived with American strength and inexhaustible resources so freely poured on our shores. The vital importance of American help to France, the noble and disinterested spirit in which it has been tendered, and, on the other hand, the deep gratitude which our growing generations are taught to profess toward our great transatlantic Republic will have the effect of indissolubly welding our democracies together, thereby insuring, if not permanent peace, at least the certain triumph of freedom and justice.

The Navy's Part.

Franco-American co-operation is just as hearty and successful at sea as it is on land. Since the American intervention German piratical efforts have been directed mostly against convoys from the United States to France and the bulk of Boche submarines have been operating in the vicinity of the French Atlantic coasts. The Paris Admiralty, fortunately, proved equal to the occasion. Close co-operation with the American authorities and the entrusting of the defense of the Atlantic seaboard to the best organizing brains of the navy. Clockwork regularity characterizes the working of the Franco-American convoy service, and so great are the skill and foresight displayed that of some 6,000 ships that left our

western ports from January last to August, not a single one has been sunk. The chief credit for this is due to Admiral Schwerer, commandant du front de l'océan, a true chief who, despite the responsibilities of his charge, finds time to hoist his flag in 50-ton craft and delights in taking a land in pirate hunting. It is in speaking of men of this stamp, and of the highly efficient French anti-submarine service that an American admiral recently said to the Minister of Marine (words quoted in the Chamber of Deputies): "Il n'y a dans aucune autre marine des hommes capables de faire mieux!" No other navy could improve on what French naval men have done). Thus is France taking her full share in that contest of will, skill and industrial power which is submarine warfare.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

MORE HONORS FOR GALLANT SOLDIERS.

Eighteen Army and Marine Corps officers, ten non-commissioned officers, and thirteen enlisted men—including one cook—were named by General Pershing on Sept. 4 as having been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The officers thus honored included Majors Benjamin S. Berry, U.S.M.C., Guyin Rome and William J. Donovan, Inf.; Chaplain Francis P. Duffy, 165th Inf.; Capt. Jesse W. Woolridge, Thomas J. Reilly, Richard J. Ryan, Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, Inf. Also Lieuts. Edgar G. Tobin, John C. Christopher, Clarence R. Christman, Frederick Hahn, Fred A. Tillman, George W. Kuehlman, James S. Colton, John J. Williams, Hugh F. Edwards and William H. Spencer.

The non-commissioned officers included Sergts. William A. Hartman, Jan Jankowski, Frank Gardellom, Jr., Byron W. Hamilton, James B. Sepley and Edward N. Shanahan; Corps. Anthony C. Bills, Leon Harlow, John J. McLaughlin and George R. Boustead. The cook was Henry C. Rickett, Inf., who kept his kitchen going at Chateau-de-la-Forêt on July 28-29 when all the other kitchens were driven out of the village.

The enlisted men included Privts. Abe Kaufman, Franklin D. McVickers, Walter A. Shaminski, Edward A. Belanger, Albert S. Hartwell, Thomas J. Gray, Nick Costigan, Martin J. Higgins, Burr Fincke, Alt C. Wilken, Patrick Reynolds and Tony Cramp.

The War Department has made public the communiqué issued at the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force Sept. 8, in which Gen. John J. Pershing, the Commander-in-Chief, announced the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and men of the force for acts of gallantry as set forth after their names. The dates refer to the present year. The list is a long one and gives continued evidence of the bravery, initiative and energy of the American soldier:

Capt. Claude A. Martin, M.D., Inf., operated a battalion dressing station near Vaux, France, July 1, although the station was practically destroyed by shell fire.

Lieut. James J. Sheeran, Inf., after being severely wounded, near Chateau-Thierry, France, on June 6, displayed remarkable fortitude and exemplary poise by continuing to direct the operation of his platoon under violent machine gun fire.

Lieut. Albert P. Baston, U.S.M.C., although shot in both legs while leading his platoon through the woods at Hill 142, near Chateau-Thierry, France, on June 6, refused treatment until after he had personally assured himself that every man in his platoon was under cover and in good firing position.

Lieut. C. M. Murray, M.G. Batt., throughout five days of battle, near Soissons, France, July 18-22, his conduct was marked by exceptional initiative and bravery. He organized infantry and machine gun units and voluntarily led them in successful attacks against enemy machine guns.

Lieut. Charles L. Barrow, M.G. Batt., was decorated for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 30-31, acting as leader of a platoon and by his heroic conduct stimulating his men to success until incapacitated by a second wound.

Lieut. Tracy D. Stains, M.G. Batt., after being severely wounded at the beginning of the engagement near Belzy le Sec, France, July 18, continued to lead his command forward until he had taken positions assigned to him. He declined medical assistance and did not retire to an aid station until he had seen to the disposition and security of his men.

Lieut. Allen A. Tukey, M.G. Batt., during the engagement near Soissons, France, July 18-19, gave evidence that the leadership of his platoon was exceptionally distinctive by reason of his courage, initiative and presence of mind. While advancing on the second day of the attack he was wounded, but continued with his command until he had given complete instructions to his platoon sergeant and notified his company commander of the disposition of his guns, after which he was compelled to yield command because of weakness from his injuries.

Lieut. Bernard Van T. Hof, Inf., for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry July 28. He directed his platoon so skillfully in attack near Sergy, and conducted himself with such bravery and fearlessness, that his men captured six machine guns, from the Prussian Guards and took twenty-five prisoners.

Lieut. George W. Furbush, Jr., Inf., near Vaux July 1, although wounded, continued in displaying the greatest courage and disregard of all personal danger at all times. Throughout the critical period of forty-eight hours, July 30-31, near Sergy, he particularly distinguished himself when leading his platoon into position in face of fire on the crest of Hill 212, and when presiding over the re-organization of the position thus won.

Lieut. Donald W. Green, Inf., for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry July 26 to Aug. 1. He set an example of heroism and devotion to duty at Croix Rouge Farm, when he continued to lead his platoon through heavy fire for five days after being wounded.

Lieut. Elmer T. Doocy, Inf., for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Suippes, northeast of Châlons-sur-Marne, July 14-15, and near Sergy July 28 and 30-31. After being severely wounded, with utter disregard of his own safety and comfort, he remained on duty with his platoon under heavy fire of gas and higher explosive shells. Again, on Hill 212, near Sergy, he led his platoon and that of another wounded officers forward into a machine gun nest under heavy fire, capturing four prisoners and two machine guns, and two days later, at night, near Sergy, at great risk of his own life, he bravely went out in front of a German sniper and brought back into the line a wounded corporal of his platoon.

Awards to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men recite deeds of bravery, no less notable, but the great

length of the list makes it impossible to record them here in full. Following are the names, with dates and places, all in France, where the gallant action occurred: Sergt. Gerard P. Landry, M.G. Batt., July 19, near Soissons; James Levas, M.G. Batt., between Berzy le Sec and Soissons, July 19; Leroy Morningstar, M.D. Inf., near Vaux, July 1; Charles M. Tartar, Inf., near Vaux, July 1; James Carberry, U.S.M.C., Bois de Belleau, June 12.

For the following place and date is not given: Sergts. Herbert F. McKenna, Byron W. Peyton, Claude V. Hart and Mitchell J. S. Earl.

Corpls. Rufus Wiseman, Sydney E. Manning, Robert M. Borton and Nary Roberts.

Corpl. Patrick McKenna, Inf., near Vaux, July 1. Pvt. William Jacobson, Inf., June 6, near Chateau-Thierry; Edwin L. Beard, Inf., near Chateau-Thierry, June 6; Luzius Lutz, Inf., near Chateau-Thierry, June 6; Dan W. Sullivan, Inf., June 6, near Chateau-Thierry; James L. Clark, U.S.M.C., Bois de Belleau; Joseph DeMay, Inf., July 1, near Vaux; Charles Cameron, M.G. Batt., near Soissons, July 19; Harold B. Crawford, M.G. Batt., between Soissons and Berzy le Sec, July 19; Emmett D. Clarey, Victor Van York, Frank E. Taylor, Frank M. Lord and Harvey Stickles, Saddler Lewis B. McLawhon, Inf., near Chateau-Thierry, June 6.

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

The Enemy's Lowered Morale.

Official proof of reports from France that the morale of the German troops was deteriorating is given in General Pershing's communiqué of Sept. 10. It reads: "The following details of a strong hostile raid in the Woivre, reported in American Official Communiqué No. 110, have been reported: At 4:50 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 7 approximately 200 enemy infantry, accompanied by twenty pioneers, raided our line between Flirey and Limey. A box barrage was laid down 200 meters south of the Metz road. The raiding party entered the sector and then rushed the outpost group, which retired, firing on the enemy. Dividing into three detachments, the enemy tried to encircle this group, but a deployed platoon succeeded in routing them successfully, causing them to retire. Seven of the enemy were captured, two of whom were wounded. Three of the enemy were killed in the trenches and it is believed there are several others dead in No Man's Land. The combat groups state that they saw many enemy wounded being carried off by their own men. Only one of the men was captured and he succeeded in escaping before the enemy could get him back to their lines. Interrogation of the prisoners captured established that the raid was made in order to get prisoners for identification of the opposing troops. As no prisoners had been taken for a considerable period of time, it was decided that a large raiding party should be sent out, made up of units from each regiment of the German division in the sector. Volunteers were asked for, but as none were obtained, men were conscripted for the raid. A second hostile raid on the same day in the same sector was also repulsed. Our casualties in these two encounters were exceptionally light."

Chiefs of Cavalry and Infantry.

Announcement is made in a press dispatch from American Expeditionary Force headquarters in France, dated Sept. 12, that General Pershing has established the offices of Chief of Infantry and Chief of Cavalry. Both officers are to be members of General Pershing's staff. Nominations for the positions have not been made.

Return of Sick and Wounded.

During the week ending Sept. 6 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Force was 447. For the preceding week the number was thirty-seven. These men are sent to the various Army hospitals where facilities for special reconstruction have been provided.

A press cablegram from Paris states that it is announced from the office of the chief surgeon of the A.E.F. that all cases of lingering illness, that is, any man in the American Army who is ill more than four months, or who having been wounded needs surgical attention for more than that period, will be sent to the United States. The reason for this is the greater hospital facilities for lingering cases in the United States than in France.

Care of the Sick and Wounded.

A press dispatch from Paris dated Sept. 6 announces that the Stars and Stripes, the official organ of the American Expeditionary Force in France, says the Chief Surgeon of the A.E.F. has completed arrangements for a hospital barge system to transport American wounded with the least possible movement. The craft are 120 feet long, with a draught of one foot, and will be used moored to landing places as near the front as possible. The extensive canal system of France will facilitate the work greatly. The substitution of water transportation for that of rail will, it is expected, save many lives. It is estimated that eighty per cent. of all wounded are able to return to the front within forty days; ninety per cent. who reach field ambulances recover; ninety-five per cent. recover who reach casualty clearing stations, and ninety-eight per cent. recover who reach base hospitals.

Two hundred and eighty American soldiers who have died in Paris hospitals are buried on the eastern slope of Mont Valerien, in the outskirts of the city. The cemetery has been in existence only three months. Many French mothers whose sons have died in the war have "adopted" the Americans whose bodies lie in the cemetery, and to the cross at the head of each grave is attached a card showing that some woman has vowed the grave shall never be without flowers. Some of the floral pieces are elaborate. The first grave dug in the cemetery was that of Private Bought, of the 102d Infantry, U.S.A.

General Gorgas Praises Spirit of Wounded Men.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U. S. A., following an inspection tour of the Paris military hospitals where Americans are undergoing treatment, said to the Associated Press on Sept. 11: "The cheerfulness and commodious arrangements and the genuine spirit of hopefulness of the wounded in the hospitals has been the most impressive thing witnessed by me since my arrival in France. It is inspiring to see the determination displayed by our men; they are filled with real spirit and there is an atmosphere of happiness among them, although they are suffering from wounds. They are well taken care of and the work of the Medical Department which I have seen so far has been above reproach." General Gorgas left Paris on the same

day to inspect the front line and rear medical units. John D. Ryan, Assistant Secretary of War, left on Sept. 10 to visit the airplane training camps and aero fields, Secretary of War Baker leaving on the same day for a conference with Army officers.

Baths at the Battlefield.

For the first time in the war the fighting men have been provided with means of bathing even on the edge of the battlefield. This feat has been accomplished by the medical organization of one of the divisions of the American E.F. which was hotly engaged in the July-August fighting, according to the Paris edition of the New York Herald. The division urologist, after describing the equipment, consisting of forty-eight shower heads and a disinfecter by which the soiled and vermin-infected clothing of the men is sterilized, says that even with this meager equipment it has been possible to keep the men in good fighting condition. At the bathing center 1,200 to 1,500 men can bathe each day. The last four days of a recent week 137 officers and 5,643 men passed through the baths, 28,679 pieces of clothing were issued, 11,697 pieces disinfected and 2,700 shipped to the laundry.

Restriction on Parcels from England.

The recently formed London committee of Friends of the American soldiers at the Front announced Sept. 5 that it would be unable to send parcels to the men hereafter owing to the restrictions established by the United States Government, which requires all available space on transports. The society is to continue its activities, however.

Gallantry Causes Casualties.

Such a large proportion of the American casualties in recent actions has been due to gallant attempts to rescue wounded officers and men by unwounded comrades, says an Associated Press dispatch of Sept. 11, that General Pershing has been compelled to issue a General Order calling attention to the fact that the regulations prohibit members of the fighting force to leave their proper positions, even for this purpose. Stating that voluntary acts, however, gallant and meritorious, in going forward to rescue fallen comrades too often have led to the needless sacrifice of the bravest men, the order explains that the loss of an officer, non-commissioned officer or man by such conduct might deprive a detachment of a leader upon whom command might depend, thus robbing the wounded of ultimate success. The order concludes with the direction that every proper effort is to be made to rescue wounded and place them in safety.

Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S.A., announced Sept. 12 that 447 sick and wounded soldiers from the American Expeditionary Force were returned to the United States during the week ending Sept. 6.

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

The annual shooting tournament of the National Rifle Association opened at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 9, with the college students' special match. There were 400 entries for this event, which was at the 500-yard range, twenty shots, slow fire. All National Rifle Association and national matches are shot with the service rifle and ammunition.

The high scores in the college students special match were: Edward Parkhouse, Tulane University, 97; W. C. Dean, Albion College, and John D. Farnan, Boston University, 92; William C. Menninger, Washburn University; Edward C. Perry, The Citadel; Jefferson Sandefer, Simmons College; M. J. Bloomer, Columbia University, and Lawrence K. Larson, Lawrence College, 91. More than seventy per cent. of the participants in this match never shot the military service rifle until two weeks before the match. In other matches the Navy and the Marine Corps divided honors, each winning two matches.

Thirty-two of the contestants finished with perfect scores on the opening day in the rapid fire match at 200 yards. The match was ten shots for record at kneeling or sitting, time limit one minute. There were 1,002 entrants. R. Stubbs, U.S.N., made a score of 50-50-49 and won the shoot-off of the tie. Corpl. A. Bunkley, U.S.M.C., was second with 50-50-48, and W. D. Deverman, U.S.N., third with 50-50-43. The Leech cup, shot for on the 600, 800 and 1,000 yard ranges, was won by F. A. Conterrie, U.S.N., with 98 out of a possible 105. The member's match was won by Pvt. J. H. McGuire, U.S.M.C., who scored 50, winning the gold medal. The 300-yard rapid fire went to Sergt. H. J. Heffner, U.S. M.C., with two possibles. R. C. Morris, of Washington, D.C., was second with 50-46.

For the member's match, ten shots at 600 yards, slow fire, there were 984 entries. Among the high guns were: Pvt. J. H. McGuire, U.S.M.C. (gold medal), 49; Sergt. C. B. Morgan, U.S.M.C., (silver medal), 49; Gun. Mate M. Brandt, U.S.N., (bronze medal), 49; Capt. A. E. Clark, U.S.A., 49; Charles S. Lardis, civilian team, 48; A. B. Leavitt, civilian team, 48; Gilbert C. Golden, civilian team, 48; Corpl. R. E. Huffman, U.S.M.C., 48.

In the match for the Leech cup there were 900 entries, the ranges being 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire. Among the high scores were: F. A. Cantieri, U.S. Navy (Leech cup and gold medal), 33, 33, 32-98; Corpl. H. O. Dettloff, U.S.M.C., (silver medal), 32, 32, 33-97; S. C. Funkhouser, U.S. Navy (bronze medal), 30, 35, 32-97; Capt. Albert Black, U.S.A., 32, 33, 32-97; Corpl. C. M. Clark, U.S.M.C., 32, 35, 29-96; W. L. Powell, U.S.N., 32, 35, 29-96.

The entries for the 300-yard rapid fire match numbered 978. The top scores were as follows: Sergt. H. H. Hoffner, U.S.M.C. (gold medal), 50, 50; R. Morris, Dist. of Col. civilian team (silver medal), 50, 46; H. H. Parsons, U.S.N. (bronze medal), 50, 45; Ensign Wierzbowski, U.S.N., 50, 44; Sergt. A. T. Smith, U.S.M.C., 50, 36.

The largest number of entries was recorded for the 200-yard rapid fire match, ten shots. The leading scores were as follows: R. S. Tubbs, U.S.N. (gold medal), 50, 50, 49; Corpl. A. Binkley, U.S.M.C. (silver medal), 50, 50, 48; W. D. Deerman, U.S.N. (bronze medal), 50, 50, 47; Capt. Edward C. Crossman, U.S.A., 50, 50; P. J. Griffiths, U.S.N., 50, 50.

ENLISTED MEN COMMISSIONED IN FRANCE.

The appointment of 535 enlisted men of the U.S. Army, serving in France as second lieutenants in Infantry, Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps with rank from July 9, 1918, is announced in Special Orders from the War Department dated Sept. 3. These lieutenants are all graduates of the Army Candidates' School and were all appointed under the direction of General Per-

shing. The orders confirm the appointments. There are 478 in the Infantry, 58 in the Cavalry and 19 in the Engineers.

ARMY ITEMS.

The headquarters of the Northeastern Department is to be moved from 25 Huntington avenue, Boston, to the Textile Building, 90 Chauncey street.

The 48th Coast Artillery, a motorized regiment, is undergoing training at Camp Eustis, Lee Hall, Va.

The construction of the new tank school at Raleigh, N.C., is in charge of Capt. S. W. Galhuly, Q.M. Corps.

Rehabilitation of the wounded will be discussed Sept. 20 and 21 by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which is to meet in Philadelphia. The Army Medical Corps speakers will include Brig. Gen. Robert E. Noble and Lieut. Cols. Charles W. Richardson, Harry E. Mock and James Vordly, jr.

Enlarging Selfridge Field.

Eighteen hundred acres adjoining the gunnery school at Selfridge Field, Mich., have been acquired by lease or condemnation. This school is exclusively for the instruction of aviators. The tract of land which has been acquired is located between Selfridge Field and Lake St. Clair.

Deaths at Flying Fields.

Six deaths resulting from accidents in training at flying fields in the United States occurred in the week ending Aug. 31. Two took place at Call Field and one each at Carlstrom, Chanute, Love and Mather fields.

Colonel Jordan Acting Embarkation Head.

Col. Richard H. Jordan, of the General Staff and assistant to Brig. Gen. Frank L. Hines, Chief of Embarkation, has been made Acting Chief during the absence of General Hines on his tour of inspection in France. Colonel Jordan has been with this division since its organization, despite his urgent requests for foreign service.

Delaware Ordnance Depot.

The War Department has acquired from forty-four owners a tract of about 2,000 acres near Pedricktown, N.J., to be used for the Delaware Depot of the Ordnance Department. It is estimated that when requisitioning is completed the total cost of the property will be about \$250,000. The tract is located on Oldman's Creek at its junction with the Delaware River and is opposite Wilmington, Del. There are a number of residences on the property which will have to be removed in order to complete the plans for the new Ordnance depot.

Enlarging Fort Sam Houston Hospital.

Instructions have been issued to increase the facilities at the base hospital located at Fort Sam Houston. The estimated cost is \$237,420. The additions are nine two-story ward barracks of the general hospital cantonment type, one nurses' infirmary, one mess hall and kitchen, one mortuary and one central heating plant. All the buildings authorized are to be fully equipped for summer and winter use.

New 3,000-Bed Hospital in New York.

The Grand Central Palace in New York city has been leased by the Government for use as a surgical reconstruction hospital for the period of the war and three months after, at an annual rental of \$395,000 and maintenance. It will be remodeled to accommodate 3,000 patients. The work of making ready the building for the Medical Department was begun Sept. 9, and it is estimated that the building will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1. The building is located on Lexington avenue, occupying the full block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. It is twelve stories in height, of fire-proof construction, and is 200 by 275 feet in area. It is now used for various exhibitions and as a permanent headquarters for several hundred firms.

19th Division.

Colonel Bennett, at present in command of the 19th Division at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in announcing the list of calls, directs reveille sounded at 6:15 a.m., drill at 7:50 and recall at 12 m. Drill at 1:05 and recall 4:15 p.m. The latter is followed by athletics. The assembly for retreat is 5:20 p.m. and taps is sounded at 10 p.m. Assignments of officers include the following: Lieut. Col. Reuben C. Taylor, Inf., is assigned to the 809th Pioneer Infantry; Major Harold S. Womson, Q.M. Corps, is assigned to duty as division Q.M.; Major Frank E. Burch, M.C., to duty as C.O., Army Base Hospital, and Lieut. Col. Edwin W. Rich is division surgeon; Major Hiram M. Read, M.C., is division sanitary inspector; Capt. Dennis C. Pillsbury, A.G.D., is brigade adjutant, 38th Infantry Brigade; 2d Lieut. Russell Stafford, Sanitary Corps, is division medical supply officer; Major Fauntley M. Miller is announced as camp adjutant.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Navy's Liberty Loan Campaign.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has flashed a message to every ship and station in the Service urging the men to prepare for the fourth Liberty Loan campaign which opens Sept. 28. The Secretary says that to the first three calls the Navy responded in a manner that thrilled the nation. The present call, he added, comes at a time when the eyes of the world are fixed more than ever before on the American Navy. Rear Admiral T. J. Cowle, U.S.N., is again to be Navy Liberty Loan Officer in the campaign and the Navy is getting ready to work hard to make it a success. Every effort is being made to perfect an organization which during the three weeks of the campaign will keep the words Fourth Liberty Loan always in the minds of Navy people. For the last loan the Navy's subscription was more than \$18,500,000.

Captain Senn Gets Sea Command.

Capt. Thomas J. Senn, U.S.N., assistant, Bureau of Navigation, has been detached from the staff and assigned to the command of one of the capital ships of the Navy. Captain Senn's last tour of sea service ended July, 1916, and he has been attached to the Bureau of Navigation most of the time since then. It is now known that after the declaration of war the Navy was in dire need of officers for the vessels added to the Navy and to fill the many vacancies in the Atlantic Fleet caused by detailing so many of its officers to duty with the added ships. The burden of this shortage, so far as administration is concerned, fell upon the Bureau of Navigation, and Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau, is warm in his expression of admiration

for the aid and support given to him by his assistant, Captain Senn.

Torpedoing of Mount Vernon.

The U.S. Navy transport Mount Vernon, in command of Capt. Douglas F. Dismukes, was struck by a torpedo Sept. 5 while on the return voyage about 200 miles from the coast of France, but returned to port under its own steam. The Navy Department on Sept. 9 received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that thirty-five men were killed and all the other members of the crew are reported saved. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois was on the ship, returning from Europe and was among those reported safely landed. The dispatch states that the torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side, flooding No. 4 fireroom. The Mount Vernon was formerly the German steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was taken over by the Government and converted into a troop transport. She has a gross tonnage of 18,372 tons. Secretary of War Baker sent a cablegram as to the admirable conduct of the Navy men on the Mount Vernon, which is noted on page 63.

Vice Admiral Sims on Sept. 10 in dispatches giving further particulars of the torpedoing of the Mount Vernon, remarks on the "admirable conduct" of officers and crew, showing their thorough training for such an emergency, and the "great skill and ability" with which Captain Dismukes handled the situation. A periscope was sighted 500 yards off the starboard bow and the guns opened fire. At almost the same moment the torpedo struck the ship abreast the bulkhead between boiler groups 3 and 4 and fire rooms 5, 6, 7 and 8 were flooded. The loss of so many lives, thirty-five being killed, was due to the fact that the watch was being relieved and there were many more men than usual in the fire rooms. Neither periscope nor submarine was sighted by the escorting destroyers, but a number of depth charges were dropped at the point where the periscope was sighted by the Mount Vernon. The Mount Vernon proceeded to port at a speed of fifteen knots and is now docked for repairs.

Sinking of the Lake Owens.

The Navy Department is informed that the steamship Lake Owens, an Army cargo ship of 2,300 gross tons, was sunk by gunfire in foreign waters on the morning of Sept. 3. All the members of the naval armed guard were saved, only one, Chief Boatswain's Mate H. W. Lincoln, being reported in hospital and his injuries are not regarded as serious. Five of the ship's crew are reported missing. All the other members of the crew have been landed, six seriously wounded and six slightly injured.

New Method of Submarine Attack.

An attack by a German submarine against the American cargo steamer Dora Sept. 4 about 400 miles off the French coast, differs from the usual mode of attack. In the past submarines have made it a point to attack isolated vessels, but in the case of the Dora, which was carrying Army supplies the submarine daringly took up a position about 150 yards from the starboard side of the convoy column and about an equal distance from the nearest destroyer and fired at the Dora, which was heading a column of three vessels, and she was sunk. The torpedo struck aft, but only one member of the crew was hurt. The escorting ships dropped numerous depth charges where it was believed the torpedo came from, and it is considered possible that the submarine was either destroyed or badly damaged.

Launch of Destroyers.

Two torpedoboard destroyers for the U.S. Navy, the Barney and Tattnall, were launched Sept. 5. The Barney, at Philadelphia, Pa., was named after Commodore Joshua Barney. She was christened by Miss Nannie B. Barney, a great-granddaughter of the Commodore. At a luncheon after the launching the sponsor was presented with a wrist watch. Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, Miss R. T. Holcomb and J. Rodgers, descendants of Commodore Barney, were present. The Navy Department was represented by Rear Admiral R. T. Hall. The Tattnall was launched at Camden, N.J., and was named for the late Capt. Josiah Tattnall, a veteran of the Mexican War. The sponsor was Miss Sarah C. Kollock, of Atlanta, Ga., a grandniece of Captain Tattnall.

Captain Standley Commandant of Midshipmen.

Capt. Louis H. Nulton, U.S.N., commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for several years, has been detached from that duty and is succeeded by Capt. William H. Standley, U.S.N., formerly in charge of buildings and grounds at the Academy.

Lieutenant Beard, U.S.N., Commended.

Lieut. William K. Beard, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Lawrence, has been commended by Secretary Daniels for his gallant action on Aug. 1 in rescuing a member of the southern port inspection party on board the Lawrence in Charleston harbor, who had fallen into the water between the Lawrence and the dock. The Exports Control Committee, Washington, adopted a resolution, which was forwarded to the department and also spread upon the minutes of the committee, specifically commending the daring action of Lieutenant Beard. One member of the committee, who was an eyewitness to the accident, stated that the rescue was so well and quickly done that the officer did not stop to remove his cap, nor did the plunging into the water even dislocate it from his head.

Admiral Beatty Praises U.S. Navy.

Admiral Sir David Beatty of the British navy sent the following cablegram to the Lafayette Day National Committee on the anniversary celebration of the Frenchman's birth: "The Grand Fleet desires you to express its pride and satisfaction at being so closely associated with the American fleet, whose officers and men are bound to us by ties of closest comradeship. They typify the spirit in which the American nation has rallied to the cause of right and justice. Our union is a happy augury for the peace of the world."

WEARING AN UNAUTHORIZED RIBBON.

From a former National Guard officer who has returned from France we have received the following information as to an unauthorized service ribbon that has been worn by some officers returning from duty with the A.E.F. The ribbon, which is made up of green and yellow stripes, is supposed to be the Mexican Service Ribbon, authorized to be issued by The Adjutant General, although, as we have pointed out heretofore, it does not conform with the specifications for that ribbon. It is for sale in almost every large town in France where Americans are on duty and is bought by the officers in the shops. No one knows of any published authorization to wear it, and so far as known no

order giving permission to wear it has been issued in France. That the wearing of it is a most unwholesome proceeding goes without saying, for it violates not only the spirit but also the letter of the law regarding the wearing of Army service ribbons. If for no other reason than that of discipline, the War Department should take some steps to prohibit the wearing of this ribbon. As we have heretofore explained, G.O. 155, 1917, authorizes the issue of a Mexican Service badge and ribbon under certain conditions stated in that order. Change No. 1, Uniform Specifications, defined the badge, and Change No. 1, Uniform Regulations, directed how it was to be worn. Then came Change No. 4 of the Uniform Regulations and rescinded this latter order relating to the Mexican badge, thus leaving the badge without a place in the uniform. While the Mexican Service badge remains in this status the Secretary of War has also to provide for a design and the issue of a Mexican Border badge for the National Guardsmen who had service in the Spanish War and service on the Mexican border, this National Guard badge being authorized by the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918.

PUBLICITY TO FRAUD CASES.

Major Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., on duty at Boston, Mass., in command of the Northeastern Department, recently issued instructions to officers to give the widest possible publicity to cases involving court proceedings for fraud upon the United States Government, and said: "All coast defense, post and other similar commanders will take immediate steps to notify the local newspapers and news agencies of the time of trial, conviction, imposition of sentence, and whether the proceedings are in civil or military court, and in all cases of theft or embezzlement in connection with military supplies of any nature, or contracts for the manufacture or delivery of such supplies, within their respective commands. There is no censorship of trial proceedings in open court, or of the sentence of those convicted in cases of this nature."

PREPARING TO FIGHT SPANISH INFLUENZA.

Anticipating the possible spread of the disease known as Spanish influenza in other sections of the country than those in which it has been reported, special precautions have been ordered by the Navy Medical Corps. While there have been many cases of illness as the result of the appearance of the disease in America, it has not yet become recognized as a serious menace. It is always the policy of both the Army and Navy Medical Departments to prepare for such contingencies and it is anticipated that in so far as possible the naval training stations, Navy yards, Army camps and cantonments will be carefully watched and at the first appearance quarantines will be established and its spread prevented.

YACHT FOR OFFICERS AT NEW YORK.

The Union League Club of New York city announced Sept. 12 that a steam yacht offered by the club for the use of officers of the Army and Navy stationed at and near New York city is now in commission.

THE NAVY.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Sept. 11, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Ensigns, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, to be ensigns in the Navy, for temporary service:

E. B. Philbrick, G. D. Olds, Jr., C. F. Hemenway, C. M. Butterworth, Jr., K. Cartwright, O. C. Morse, Jr., G. G. Barclay, H. H. Grover, L. P. Laning, E. P. Schlichtmann, H. V. Hotchkiss, T. S. Eichelberger, P. Renshaw, R. Ingersoll, W. J. Wolf, D. R. Cochran, W. H. Huelster, C. W. Wright, A. W. Anthony, Jr., A. Littleton, M. R. Irish, D. G. Sherwin, G. R. Bedenkapp, W. S. H. Hamilton, G. Shulman, J. R. Willison, C. S. Dodge, R. L. Wetzel, C. A. McNeill, A. V. Saph, J. B. Emmert, R. Sadler, D. D. Dewart, L. R. Madison, A. H. Christian, J. Butler, C. A. Wray, Jr., C. E. Crawford, F. S. Rosenheim, C. L. Moore, C. W. Williams, R. C. Hunt, O. R. Doerz, E. A. Crellin, A. Lorch, F. B. Read, A. De W. Alexander, E. W. Parker, J. H. Lopez, W. R. Yorkey, A. Carnegie, De F. L. Trautman, H. Brandenburg, P. B. O'Sullivan, R. S. Cornish, A. E. Raynor, J. W. Lane, W. D. Ford, E. R. Hardie, J. P. Campbell, H. L. Weber, C. B. Eddy, H. R. Fleck, A. A. Gazda, J. L. Taylor, H. L. Gray, J. P. Fishburn, W. B. Kerr, J. G. Enzensperger, Jr., H. P. Dockstader, R. C. Deale, A. P. Cushman, H. A. Stevenson, A. H. Sturges, N. Crosby, M. C. Simons, E. C. Russell, E. N. Ehrhart, H. E. Levy, M. C. Benson, F. B. Meredith, M. T. Langstreth, E. H. Davis, J. H. Colton, H. I. MacKen, E. W. Summers, E. I. Staples, R. D. McManigal, Jr., H. H. Brakeley, M. Goldfarb, D. B. Webster, W. R. Feiler, E. H. Lewis, R. C. Nichols, H. K. Patterson, C. W. Peterson, W. P. Hughes, J. W. Kellier, W. J. Haley, H. S. Davis, E. D. Wunder, L. T. Thomas, H. C. Jamerson, W. H. Van Wart, C. R. Crandall, E. B. Earhart, H. A. Lassen, H. E. Walter, J. Callan, D. Le F. Dodd, G. A. Burchell, W. E. Andrews, W. C. Landis, J. E. Witbeck, E. B. Powell, Jr., W. E. Batt, L. I. Scott, J. T. Lett, W. S. Morse, S. L. Bruce, C. F. Lindstol, E. C. Morgan, E. E. Kennedy, H. W. Hirsch, H. E. Herbert, H. B. Emerson, E. G. Martin, A. H. Daniels, D. J. Brightman, T. J. Taylor, Jr., J. P. Sturges, R. P. Dodds, A. W. Johnson, J. D. Coader, J. E. Arnold, P. S. Mock, H. E. Knowlton, L. T. Gardner, 2d, F. Van Inwagen, H. F. Reed, E. W. Holden, A. A. Sutcliffe, D. W. Taylor, M. E. Earle, F. F. McKinney, S. W. Judd, H. B. Smith, G. R. McNally, O. J. Oigist, R. J. Mailhouse, H. H. R. Spofford, H. J. Schaezle, H. R. Partridge, J. L. Matthews, C. S. Ham, W. C. Holmes, W. B. Holder, H. O. Johnson, E. J. Metcalf, S. J. Burris, Jr., F. H. Dutton, L. R. Blake, W. C. Chapman, D. H. Frew, C. M. McAfee, A. C. Dunn, A. S. Garrison, L. H. Snyder, A. W. MacNichol, D. M. Yoder, R. W. Hubbard, D. H. Else, A. G. Ruff, H. R. Lake, C. E. Chillingworth.

J. E. Hanshan, C. S. Couchman, W. I. Atherton, A. H. Adams, L. T. Forbes, H. R. Preston, J. A. Robinson, W. B. Curtis, J. R. Le Valley, A. F. Soukup, A. A. Whitney, J. Silverman, E. F. King, L. P. Jones, P. S. Harmon, O. W. Blackett, W. R. Chandler, J. W. Buttrick, R. E. Farnsworth, R. S. Bailey, R. Sargent, F. S. Bailey, J. Buchanan, C. H. West, A. B. Horner, J. R. Adams, E. A. Sullivan, W. D. Gallier, R. H. Bowers, C. M. Hunt, E. B. Luckie, W. V. Lynch, R. A. Ramsay, J. G. Easton, L. B. Beatty, I. O. Lilliers, L. A. Krahe, F. M. Doolittle, P. H. Weinberg, C. D. Williams, F. G. Burk, E. G. Reynolds, H. W. Scott, W. J. Atwell, C. I. Sprout, D. L. Hooker, P. Lane, W. Bowne, Jr., J. R. Alexander, R. I. Mayorga, P. A. Thompson, C. A. Schellens, J. E. Murphy, D. R. Lowry, W. J. Shackelford, J. B. McGovern, E. D. Porges, H. Bradley, B. L. Barofsky, P. D. Clyde, J. W. Loman, A. S. Coble, J. F. Sprekel, A. R. Griffin, E. Bigelow, R. P. Adair, T. F. Lynch, J. F. Atwater, E. B. Williams, G. E. Faradies, F. Mc. Scriber, R. J. H. Powell, Jr., E. F. Pettigrew, R. K. Jefferies, R. J. Crosby, H. A. Jones, M. H. Kleban, W. K. Paton, F. E. White, H. T. Collins, C. E. Murrell.

H. V. Nussey, L. W. Preston, F. N. Whitmore, G. C. Derry, L. A. Bill, H. F. Parks, L. M. McCluskey, L. H. LaValley, J. P. Gaines, H. E. Small, F. H. Baxter, L. P. Denny, N. S. Knight, S. O. Cowles, E. L. Jenkinson, E. L. Deane, J. F. Grimm, D. Kincaid, H. B. Lee, W. P. Downing, G. A. Lee, E. A. Magill, D. E. Robertson, E. F. Bruch, R. J. Horne, R. E. Crowley, W. H. Sueve, G. Williams, E. F. Thrall, J. B. Carr, J. F. Roth, S. L. Oiler, W. Schack, G. C. Lindeberg, J. T. Roach, C. T. Jacobson, E. T. McHenry, C. S. Allen, W. F. Higgins, E. C. Hawkins, J. W. Beatty, Jr., E. W. Roemer,

E. M. Anderson, J. C. Lott, F. H. Stecher, J. M. McDonald, Jr., M. K. Arenberg, J. S. Fawcett, L. F. Leventhal, G. A. Chastel, W. W. Deal, W. P. Christopher, L. H. Chase, S. E. Skinner, H. L. Hudson, E. W. Christie, J. G. Clark, R. F. Prendergast, C. L. Cheatham, H. M. Hood, H. P. Connelly, D. Beatty, Jr., A. C. Moysay, W. S. Wharton, R. T. Brengle, H. B. McIntyre, C. H. Cutter, D. W. Tibbott, J. L. Hinds, R. McK. Stover, T. Hamlin, A. Z. Skelding, H. N. Paradies, J. D. Kennedy, W. L. Weber, A. M. Geis, J. Cohen, R. H. Cunningham, A. G. Crafts, C. F. Eddy, R. C. Newman, R. B. Ryder, H. W. Moss, J. L. Burt, H. B. Ackerman.

E. V. Ahlstrom, R. A. Craig, W. L. Jones, E. J. Garey, H. K. Barwick, Jr., J. F. McKillip, J. E. Dingwall, H. V. Jacobson, G. Fulton, Jr., R. Matthews, W. T. McCargo, W. M. Klein, H. W. Kitson, T. M. Duff, A. B. Bennett, D. F. Wilson, W. C. Dyer, E. B. Parsons, F. R. Avery, E. E. Ellwood, H. R. Eaton, J. G. Coffin, H. F. Ogden, C. J. Dyer, J. Beaudette, J. W. Stitzel, F. Eggert, R. Cleeland, A. J. J. Etrom, W. L. Dickson, Jr., J. S. Blumenthal, L. A. Redmond, N. E. Miller, E. A. Eisele, R. E. Vanderbilt, A. H. Gilbert, W. V. Fackler, W. R. Wheatly, E. B. Fuller, L. E. Gehres, J. G. Clark, W. L. Chisholm, E. L. Cook, G. C. Rohrer, R. L. Gill, L. S. Walsh, R. A. Light, C. L. Northridge, M. C. Doolittle, J. H. Hatch, J. L. Flynn, W. T. Rutherford, L. E. Robinson, J. T. Wrightson, F. E. Kyle, W. S. Moore, R. W. Hunt, G. D. McKeever, K. C. Ferguson, R. F. Gifford, A. O. Spierling, C. F. Jacobsmeyer, C. H. Egles, Jr., C. W. Scribner, A. C. Litsinger, W. H. Sheffield, W. T. Applebee, J. H. Lesesne, P. R. Green, T. G. Hunter, W. W. Hill, M. Von Schrader, L. L. Burden, C. G. Reynolds, R. A. Gore, L. A. Page, W. H. Mackay, O. Knifer, Jr., W. A. Kingsbury, H. A. Hall, J. M. Foster, J. R. Morton, Jr., A. W. Liddle, T. K. Stevenson, J. B. Harvey.

J. J. Dall, Jr., J. A. Mayer, W. Bailey, C. E. Dimmitt, A. Mandel, E. J. O'Toole, H. W. Kephart, K. J. Van House, D. T. Duncan, L. K. Winans, W. F. J. Odenwald, M. A. Gethmann, F. O. Wilson, C. G. Wakeman, C. R. Sanders, G. F. Metz, O. E. Matter, E. G. Brooks, A. H. Townsend, H. A. Shepherd, G. McS. Lupo, J. D. Bowman, W. S. Howell, A. J. Jacobs, H. H. Jones, A. T. Sibley, S. J. Mealy, W. J. Hudson, A. W. O'Connell, E. H. Roberts, A. L. Arnold, F. E. Lake, E. S. Thompson, H. E. Simmer, E. K. Henderson, E. H. Bradley, B. Lubie, C. E. Peterson, S. C. Huestis, C. A. Boardman, A. K. Rumsey, G. W. Riley, C. W. Marlow, P. S. Clark, A. C. Hooker, J. K. Duncan, A. P. Croucher, W. E. Eubank, S. H. Oviatt, W. H. Barthel, L. C. Eddy, Jr., H. J. Dunne, K. A. Burgess, B. S. Blanchard, Jr., C. W. Proctor, J. S. Salom, J. R. Brokenshire, C. Shepard, R. F. Richardson, M. J. Jukich, J. D. McCrea, J. J. Cooney, H. B. Summers, R. W. Babcock, J. K. Haviland, E. D. Davis, L. B. West, F. Weinstein, H. B. Porterfield, F. S. Treat, E. B. Montgomery, W. H. Cree, T. A. O'Connor, H. E. Richardson, C. G. Simpson, W. G. Gould, E. D. Baker, E. J. Tiernan, I. Chaplowe, N. H. Chase, S. L. Luce, A. Livingstone, W. W. Miller, H. M. Kitchen, W. W. Miller.

A. P. Short, R. B. Haines, E. M. Hope, Jr., J. B. Ford, Jr., M. W. Thackaberry, D. W. Jones, G. O. Johnston, D. Lewis, H. A. Phillips, J. B. Stevens, W. F. Whitlow, A. G. Osborn, E. S. Bacon, R. S. Maughan, H. B. Sawtell, H. G. Wheaton, E. S. Sharp, C. Chandler, J. A. Lewis, W. R. Clarke, A. C. Minor, C. L. Nelson, A. F. Morash, W. M. McKay, H. W. Neely, F. H. Swift, W. O. Blarcom, Jr., E. R. Powell, J. C. Kinsky, C. R. Brick, L. J. Calender, L. K. Beaver, R. H. Edgerton, R. H. Persons, B. S. Brown, L. H. C. Johnson, J. J. Bradley, S. T. Sutton, H. E. Morse, H. A. Lincoln, W. Weber, J. O. Jenkins, E. C. Peterson, H. D. Secor, F. R. Uhlig, E. R. Legg, M. P. Hall, B. H. Corning, F. E. Matthews, J. J. L. Manning, J. W. McColl, D. G. O'Connor, J. W. Shipman, R. J. Mackey, L. A. Rice, M. B. Carragher, H. S. Baldwin, L. V. Harrison, C. M. Hammond, D. B. Coe, R. W. Clarke, A. C. Goodnow, W. P. Angle, J. A. Loring, E. G. J. Dale, W. P. Durkee, L. Beekman, E. S. Underhill, Jr., H. D. Scott, H. R. Mack, D. G. Davis, D. Luey, J. C. Conger, L. P. Harris, C. P. Moriarty, C. P. Schlachter, W. F. Burton, M. R. Thompson, D. H. Kane, M. G. Tucker, L. B. McNulty, C. C. Beck, I. S. Blunt, H. M. Robinson, J. Price, Jr.

G. D. Wheeler, P. L. Hughes, L. C. H. Beigley, W. D. D. Morgan, W. M. Toomey, K. L. Sneath, C. W. S. O'Hara, L. F. Edelman, R. M. Mould, R. C. Copeland, W. J. Slagle, J. A. Penter, H. A. Bates, W. C. Donne, F. O. Cullar, R. E. Daniels, C. J. Naumiket, G. L. Hart, C. A. Soderstrom, S. N. Minor, J. L. Koch, J. W. Acton, A. W. Maxwell, J. E. Schelling, A. McK. Willson, L. T. McKinnon, G. W. Cox, G. C. Wrenmore, E. C. Latta, R. G. Seger, F. R. Strayer, L. P. Kane, R. F. Tillman, E. A. F. Le Vallette, H. C. Pugh, H. C. Hunt, J. K. Eisman, C. G. Harris, A. A. Howell, G. W. Merritt, W. H. Jones, L. C. McEnerney, C. R. Stearns, J. P. Bretherton, E. L. Houtz.

MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

Confirmations of Sept. 5, 1918, appear on pages 43 and 44.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Sept. 11, 1918.

Second Lieutenants, M.C.R., to be second Lieutenants, temporary, U.S.M.C., from Aug. 13, 1918: David L. Ford and Josephus Daniels, Jr.

Second Lieutenants, temporary, U.S.M.C., to be first Lieutenants, temporary, U.S.M.C., from Aug. 14, 1918: David L. Ford and Josephus Daniels, Jr.

ORDERS 43, AUG. 29, 1918, U.S.M.C.

Gives a long list of promotions and appointments in the Marine Corps, which were noted in our issue of Aug. 31, page 2026.

ORDERS 44, AUG. 31, 1918, U.S.M.C.

455. Relates to the payment of funeral expenses of persons who die in the military or naval service, and a sum not to exceed \$100 is allowed.

456. (1) Enlisted and enrolled persons of the Marine Corps attached to traveling parties, while in travel status, will be paid commutation of rations at the rate of \$3 per diem.

(2) When authorized by the Major General Commandant enlisted and enrolled persons of the Marine Corps traveling on special duty as guards with officers, and so forth, will be paid either \$4 per diem to cover expenses of subsistence and lodging, while on such duty, or actual expenses not to exceed \$4 per diem, whichever may be authorized.

ORDERS 45, SEPT. 3, 1918, U.S.M.C.

457. Forbids the use of lye and strong soaps in washing dyed outer uniform clothing, and permits the use of only mild soaps. Full instructions are given as to washing.

Marine Corps Orders appear on page 68.

NAVY COURTS-MARTIAL.

Ensign James Phelan, U.S.N.R.F., was convicted of drunkenness and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals by a G.M. held at U.S. Naval Headquarters, London, England, May 31. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Navy, but a unanimous recommendation to clemency was placed on the record. June 10 the convening authority endorsed the record with the statement that Ensign Phelan was picked up at sea, May 14, five days after having made a forced landing, during which time he suffered from extreme exposure. He was later given two weeks' leave, and while thus absent from duty became intoxicated. The British commanding officer of the Royal Air Force at Killingholme testified to Ensign Phelan's skill and daring as a pilot. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recommended that the sentence be mitigated to the loss of 100 numbers in his grade and the forfeiture of \$50 per month from his pay for twelve months. The Secretary of the Navy approved the sentence as mitigated. (C.M.O. No. 79-1918.)

Ensign John C. Bixler, U.S.N.R.F., was convicted at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, June 21, on a charge of violation of a general order and also of falsehood. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The convening authority mitigated the sentence to the loss of \$50 per month pay for six months, but the Judge Advocate General disapproved the sentence on the ground that the letter in which it was charged he had made statements relating to the movements and disposition of the naval military forces of the United States, it was shown, had not been written, mailed, published, communicated or discussed with any person or persons not entitled thereto. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation concurred in the indorsement of the Judge Advocate General. (C.M.O. No. 85-1918.)

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

SEPT. 8.—Cadet D. F. Akers from shore to ship.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

President Wilson on Sept. 12 signed the bill empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around munition factories, mines, shipyards and other war production plants. Full power is given the President to establish dry zones when he deems necessary, and penalties of \$1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment are provided for violation of his regulations.

In the Senate on Sept. 6 Mr. Pomerene proposed an amendment to the revenue bill, reading: "That the pay of the officers and men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be exempted from all taxes herein imposed."

An amendment to the Espionage Act designed to reach draft slackers and to punish disloyal talk was passed by the Senate Sept. 9. It fixes a maximum penalty of twenty years imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000 or both for making false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the United States military or naval success. The penalties would apply to whoever attempts to obstruct the sale of United States war securities or to whoever promotes insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal to perform duty, or to those who in any way injure the United States in the prosecution of the war. The House on Sept. 2 passed the bill H.R. 5380, to forbid the payment of pensions to anyone who is or may hereafter be convicted of certain disloyal crimes against the United States.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 171, Mr. Gore. Authorizing the admission to the United States of aliens who are refugees from conditions created by the war.

S. 4914, Mr. Dillingham.—That hereafter osteopathic physicians who have been duly licensed by the laws of the States in which such physicians reside, and who have graduated from a college of osteopathy duly authorized by law to confer the degree of doctor of osteopathy, shall be admitted to examinations prescribed by existing law to ascertain the physical and professional qualifications of applicants for the medical branch of the Army of the United States, and if found qualified shall be eligible to appointment therein: Provided, That such appointees shall have the same official status, rank, pay and allowance of officers of corresponding grades in the medical branch of the service.

H.J. Res. 326, Mr. Burnett.—Authorizing the readmission to the United States of lawfully resident aliens applying therefor after having been enlisted or conscripted for the military service of the United States or of one of the nations belligerents of the United States.

H.R. 12860, Mr. Miller of Minnesota.—Granting to members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) and Navy Nurse Corps (female) pay and allowances during any period of involuntary captivity by the enemy of the United States.

H.R. 12872, Mr. Dent.—Making certain officers of the Army eligible for appointment as chief of staff corps and departments. Same as S. 4891.

H.R. 12890, Mr. Miller of Washington.—That from and after the date of approval of this act band leaders of all authorized naval and marine bands in the service of the United States shall have the rank and pay and allowances as follows: Those having service of ten years or over with the Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Reserve of the United States, or together, in the capacity of band leader, lieutenant (j.g.); and those having less than ten years' service with the Navy, Marine Corps or Naval Reserve of the United States, or together, ensign; and shall, respectively, be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments and retirements, arising from longevity or continuous service as are applicable to said rank.

Sec. 2. That the aforesaid band leaders, upon being recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

H.R. 12897, Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts.—To establish the "star of service" flag and emblems to be placed thereon for persons in the military or naval service of the United States in the present war. That any relative of a person in the military or naval service of the United States, or any firm, association or community having members or employees in said service, shall be entitled to display a flag with a blue star or stars of service upon a white field, and in cases of events of service to display upon the individual star emblems of service as follows: If wounded, a Greek cross of gold inserted in the center of the star. If decorated for distinguished service, a gold circle placed upon the star in such a manner as to show one-half of each star point. In case of death, a gold star inserted upon the blue star. A laurel wreath of victory may also be used with the gold star insert, the wreath to be placed upon the star so as to show one-fourth of each star point. The use of the laurel wreath, however, is optional. If reported missing, red diamonds placed in the five angles of the star. If captured, a red circle surrounding the five points of the star. If more than one event occurs to a person, the additional emblem or emblems are to be placed upon his star. In case of a person serving in the Red Cross overseas, a red Greek cross may be inserted upon the white field of the flag and the emblems of service as used upon the blue star.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1918.

The furlough hop on Saturday evening brought many visitors to the post for over Sunday; the hotel was crowded and the hop was very large and pretty; Mrs. Colner received with Cadet Stevens, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry and their two small daughters, Mary and Patricia, left the post on Saturday; General Henry was given a despedida dinner by the members of the department of tactics on Wednesday; on Thursday Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Henry, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake.

Colonel Tillman attended the large dinner given at the Waldorf, in New York, on Friday evening to celebrate the battle of the Marne and Lafayette anniversary; many distinguished guests were present. Miss Ransom O'Hern was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Carter for the furlough hop and over Sunday. The Rev. E. Ruffin Jones, of Williamsburg, Va., conducted the services at the cadet chapel on Sunday; he was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Capt. and Mrs. Gratton and Major Sherbrooke were guests of Col. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman at luncheon on Sunday.

Guests of Miss Elsie Stuart for the week-end were Miss Harriet Viner, of Arden, and Miss Katherine Dixon, of Haverstraw. Mrs. Wilcox was the guest of Mrs. Lindsey, of Garrison, at a luncheon on Thursday. Major and Mrs. Hannum's guests for over Sunday were Miss Frances Taylor and Miss Constance Alexander, of New York.

Major A. J. Davis, Ord. Dept., gave a demonstration of the Lewis gun on Saturday afternoon on the target range; many officers and ladies were present to watch this very interesting demonstration. A meeting was held at the officers' mess on Friday of all the officers interested in polo.

All the ladies of the post were invited to meet on Wednesday morning at the Red Cross work room for the purpose of arranging the business and planning the work for the coming season.

The football squad, under the direction of Captain Englehart, turned out for practice last week; about 150 men, many of whom were Fourth Classmen, came out for a tryout; Cadet Vidal will be captain of the team for the season.

Mr. Postney Bigelow gave a lecture on Sunday evening in the Y.M.C.A. rooms to officers and cadets on his reminiscences of the Kaiser.

The funeral of the late Brig. Gen. Tully McCrea, U.S. Army, retired, took place on Sunday afternoon from the quarters of

his son-in-law, Colonel Tschappat. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Bunsen, of Highland Falls; the Corps of Cadets acted as escort and the pall-bearers were the Superintendent and professors of the Military Academy; all officers not on duty attended the funeral and the usual military honors were rendered. Among the relatives from away who were present at the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Camp, of New York, and Mrs. Barnard and Miss Folger, of Hudson, N.Y.

The first football practice of the season of 1918 was carried out on Sept. 7 when 150 candidates for the team turned out, a large proportion of these being from the plebe class. Three fields have been laid out for football practice, Major Englehart and Eugene Vidal, captain of the Army eleven, being in charge of the work. The 1917 team is intact except for Oliphant and Knight, who were graduated in June. The opening game of the season was scheduled for Sept. 29 with Bowdoin College. The undergraduates of the college have decided against playing football this year, so the Army team has the date open for any college team.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 12, 1918.

Several changes among the occupants of the more important offices at the Naval Academy have taken place during the week. Capt. Louis M. Nulton, commandant of midshipmen, has been detached, and his place filled by the assignment of Capt. William H. Standley, who has been the officer-in-charge of buildings and grounds. Comdr. Austin S. Kibbee succeeds Captain Standley. Capt. G. W. Laws has been detached, and Capt. Amos Bronson assigned to his place as head of the Department of Seamanship. Capt. Roscoe C. Moody, head of the Department of Mathematics, has been succeeded by Professor of Mathematics Daniel M. Garrison, who has been the highest ranking assistant in the department.

Members of last year's football squad will return to Annapolis next Monday for practice, under Coach Dobie. The big squad of Fourth Classmen has done excellent work, and there will be about a dozen who are sufficiently promising to get a place on the big squad. Charles Goddard, one of the instructors in physical training, has been designated as trainer of the team in place of John W. Wallen, another of the instructors, who resigned to accept a position outside of Annapolis.

Two youths of native Hawaiian blood have been appointed to the Naval Academy and will be the first of that race to become midshipmen if they are successful in passing their examinations. They were in Annapolis yesterday and made arrangements to become students in the preparatory school conducted by Prof. R. L. Werntz. They are William A. Kanakania, of Honolulu, and William H. Beers, jr., of Hilo. The youths are cousins, Beers having an American father and Kanakania being of full blood. They come with excellent credentials in every way, having attended school in this country for some time.

"DESPEDIDA" TO COL. JAMES E. FECHT.

Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla., Aug. 31, 1918.

On Aug. 27, Col. James E. Focht, Air Service, U.S.A., who has been in command of both Dor and Carlstrom Fields since their establishment at Arcadia, Fla., left to assume command of Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas. When Colonel Focht first arrived in Arcadia, both fields were in course of construction, and so it may be said that it was he who has really created them, and any credit to which these fields may lay claim is really due to the accomplishments of Colonel Focht. In handling the fields he at all times maintained strict discipline and insisted upon every officer and man putting forth constantly his best efforts to accomplish the work in hand. This course, coupled with his personality and his own great enthusiasm for flying, made him exceedingly popular and highly esteemed by all under his command.

It was therefore with real regret that the fields received the news that the Colonel was to leave. Although the time was too short to arrange any formal despedida, every effort was made to show the Colonel how sorry both officers and men were to see him go, and in what respect he was held. As the condition of the country lying between the two fields makes impossible any communication other than aerial, the officers of Carlstrom Field could not come over to Dor to say good-bye to him. On the night before he left, however, the officers at Dor Field assembled at his quarters and there shook hands with him and wished him good luck. The Colonel made a short address.

The next day when the Colonel left the field the fire siren was blown as a signal and every officer and man in the command dropped his work and took his place on the main road, forming an aisle through which the Commanding Officer's car was driven to the main gate. Over one thousand men standing at attention and saluting the Colonel as he passed presented a most impressive sight. At the station in Arcadia every officer of Carlstrom Field who could leave came up and paid his respects to Colonel Focht, while overhead a group of scouts performed aerial stunts at a safe altitude. Just before the train left two large formations flew over; one formation from Carlstrom Field and the other from Dor Field, and took their places on the flanks of the train as an escort, accompanying the train some ten or fifteen miles. The good wishes of all go with Colonel Focht and every man will watch his future career with the greatest confidence that no command will be too big for him and that he will fully merit and deserve all that may come to him in the future.

Colonel Focht was relieved by Lieut. Col. Frank M. Andrews, Air Service, U.S.A., Junior Military Aviator. Colonel Andrews is welcomed by Dor and Carlstrom Fields and will at all times receive the same loyal support that the fields have always given to their commanding officer.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Dentler entertained on Wednesday evening for Major Gen. J. F. Bell, Col. and Mrs. Dapray, Rev. Dr. Dougherty, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. R. Lang, Lieut. Col. Granville Clark and Major W. R. Orton.

Col. J. S. Parke, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the 21st Infantry, when stationed here, attended the conference of presidents of colleges this week. He has been assigned to active duty and goes to Boston College, Boston, as commandant of the S.A.J.C. Colonel Abbott, from Warren, R.I., was also at the conference. There were 180 presidents, representing many colleges, all of whom were more or less entertained. Colonel Dentler had one of the barracks turned into a dormitory for them, and one of the mess halls fitted up for their convenience. The Hostess House served over 1,700 people during one day.

Major Gen. J. F. Bell was here on Wednesday. A grand review took place in his honor at four o'clock in the afternoon, when every organization was turned out, making a fine showing. A great crowd witnessed the formation, which was very enthusiastically received. Major Robert G. Dentler gave a birthday party for twenty of the children of the post on Sept. 6.

Mrs. George Lockhart's slumber party for the wives of officers out on the hike was attended by Mesdames Cunningham, Shafer, Fox, Hancock and Wright. It was followed by a waffle breakfast and hugely enjoyed by them all. Major and Mrs. Rosanoff gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Dentler, Col. and Mrs. Woodson, Miss Ryther and Professor Hollingsworth. A picnic was given Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Griswold, out at the camp. Mrs. Wilbur J. Fox gave a luncheon on Tuesday. Colonel Dentler's son John visited his parents last week.

Captain Benz returned to Plattsburg with his bride on Monday and is at the Macdonough Inn. Mrs. O. W. Arnold is spending a week or ten days in New York with her father and sisters. The Hotel Champlain closed on Sept. 9. It is rumored

that this wonderfully situated hotel is to be turned into a hospital by the Government.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 7, 1918.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Heimer are entertaining as their house guest Miss Marie Gleeson, of Boston. A magnificent parade was presented on Thursday by the 3d Battalion, which was commanded by Major Lehman W. Miller, C.E. The Engineers' band played for the ceremony. The new winter service caps were worn.

There are a number of colonels, mostly in the Corps of Engineers, who are temporarily residing on this post. They are attached to the Staff School, attending the Army War College for a short time.

Mrs. James J. Murphy, wife of the post and regimental adjutant, left on Sept. 2 for a visit of several weeks to her home at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. James C. Patrick commands the band, is exchange officer and is judge advocate of the general court on this post. Col. R. H. Thomas, C.E., is a welcome addition to the post circle. Col. J. R. D. Matheson, C.E., has met a lot of old friends on this post. Mrs. Matheson and children are in Billings, Mont., to spend the early fall months.

Lieut. and Mrs. James C. Patrick, on account of the crowded officers' quarters, are making their residence at No. 706 G street, S.W., Washington, which is quite near this reservation. There was an enjoyable hop at the Officers' Club on Saturday evening with a very large attendance. The orchestra of the Engineers' band played for dancing. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Ruth and Capt. and Mrs. Clifford L. Harrod have moved into the quarters recently occupied by Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle. Colonels Taylor, Wilkes, Anderson and Edgerton are among the attached officers on this post.

Major John H. Carruth, C.E., returned on Saturday from New Orleans, where he left Mrs. Carruth and the two little girls, Misses Earle and May Carruth. Major Carruth has taken station at Camp Humphreys since Sept. 2.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1918.

Miss Wells, from Elmira, has been visiting Miss Susan Hadsell, who invited ten girls for supper, among them Elizabeth Winans, who is spending part of her vacation with Gen. and Mrs. William Anman, her grandparents; Mrs. Katherine Ogden, their daughter, has returned to Miss Bennett's school. Mrs. Paul Compton was hostess for an informal tea to "welcome the coming and speed the parting guest," on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Long and Mrs. Mills were the newly arrived guests of the tea.

Captain Held, Mrs. Held and their young child have gone to Philadelphia for a short visit to Mrs. Held's family. Mrs. Desher Whiting and her sister, Mrs. James Bryson, have gone to Detroit for an indefinite stay. Mrs. Whiting's husband was reported wounded, but as she has heard nothing from him the family doubt the report.

Miss Anna Pendleton returned on Saturday to her home in Washington after a most delightful visit to friends on the Lake Shore. Miss Mitchell invited some young ladies to meet Miss Pendleton at luncheon on Labor Day.

Commander Richards gave a farewell party for Captain Scofield, U.S.N., who has been transferred to Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Scofield also entertained a number of Navy friends informally the evening before he left for his new station. Mrs. Scofield, with her mother, will remain in Buffalo for a while.

Cadet Wade Dervese is making a visit to his family in the city before starting on his cruise from the United States Naval Academy.

A canteen information bureau has been opened in the New York Central Station, where the man in uniform who comes to Buffalo finds loyal women in attendance from early morning until eleven p.m., who will gladly direct the soldiers to any given address, tell them where to get a nice meal for fifteen cents at the Service Club across the street, and any information necessary. In the basement of the New York Central Station ten shower baths have been installed for the use of sailors and soldiers; also a rest room, with papers and magazines at their disposal. This station canteen is under the direction of the committee for military relief of the Red Cross, with Gen. Samuel Welch, Major Walbridge and Mrs. George Hawley in charge.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 7, 1918.

Lieut. Robert A. Burns, who recently returned from France, has arrived in St. Paul and is visiting at the summer home of his wife's father, W. F. Peet, at White Bear Lake. Mrs. Burns went East to meet her husband. Capt. L. S. D. Rucker, quartermaster at this garrison, has gone to Washington to confer regarding plans for the reconstruction hospital at this garrison. Mrs. Louis F. Farrell, of this garrison, wife of Major Farrell, who is in France, has returned from a visit in the northwestern part of the state.

Col. Joseph F. Janda has arrived from Washington and is spending a short leave with his family, Mrs. Janda and two sons, Robert and Richard. After placing their sons at St. James's School at Fairbault, the preparatory school to Shattuck Military Academy, Col. and Mrs. Janda will return to Washington. Colonel Janda expects soon to go overseas and Mrs. Janda will go to New York to spend the winter months.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 4, 1918.

Before leaving Norfolk for good, Mrs. Walter McLean will be the guest of Mesdames William Sloane, Lochaven, Charles Webster, West Ghent Boulevard, Jake Wells, Fairfax avenue, Nathaniel Beaman, Colonial avenue. Rear Admiral McLean has left for Washington. The transfer of command of the Fifth Naval District to Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman took place Saturday afternoon. Mrs. John S. Jenkins has returned to her home, Warren Crescent, after being the guest of Mrs. Joseph Straus, in Washington. Mrs. S. P. C. Duvall has returned to Virginia Beach after being the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hobbs, Westover avenue. Lieut. Comdr. Monroe Kelly arrived this week from Washington, to spend several days with Mrs. Kelly and children, who are guests of Mrs. Kelly's mother, Mrs. E. T. Lamb, Fairfax avenue.

Mr. William Grandy is the guest of his brother-in-law, Const. H. G. Gillmor, at his home, Blue Ridge Summit. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean were guests of honor at a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday, given by Mrs. William Hoover, of Washington. Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler had a dinner for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Kays, Miss Mary Ernestine Coleman, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, Lieut. William M. Fechteler, U.S.N., Paymaster Dyer, U.S.N., and Asst. Surg. G. A. Riker, U.S.N.; later Admiral and Mrs. Fechteler and their guests attended the dance at the Chamberlin.

Naval Const. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner, Miss Susan Kintner and Master Grice Kintner, guests of Mrs. Kintner's mother, Mrs. A. B. Grice, at Virginia Beach, have returned to their home in the yard. Naval Const. J. L. McGuigan, returned Monday from an auto trip to Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., with a party of friends.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler had as guests for the week-end Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Kays and Lieut. William M. Fechteler, U.S.N. Mr. and Mrs. Toy D. Savage and little daughter, who have been spending the summer at Willoughby Beach, have returned to their apartment in the Weyanoke. Mrs. Henry E. Jenkins and little daughter, who have also been spending the month of August at Willoughby, have returned to their home, Redgate avenue. Surg. and Mrs.

Horace Longacre, U.S.N., who have been guests in Philadelphia, have returned to their home, Warren Crescent.

Mrs. I. I. Yates and children, who have been guests of Mrs. William Yates, in Schenectady, N.Y., are expected home the latter part of this week. Ens. T. Harold Fowler, U.S.N., is the guest of friends at Warwick, N.Y. Lieut. Comdr. Philip Seymour arrived Saturday to spend the week-end with Mrs. Seymour and Master Pat Seymour at their home, Holland Apartment.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Perkins, U.S.A., have arrived from Fort Hancock, to be guests of Captain Perkins's father, Dr. Robert S. Perkins, at his home, York street, for a short time. Ens. E. Swift, N.R.F., and Mrs. Swift, who have been spending some time at the Chamberlin, Old Point, are guests of Miss Mattie Lamb, Fairfax avenue. Mrs. Franc Lecocq and daughter, Miss Cornelia Curtis, have arrived from New York to spend some time with Mrs. Lecocq's father, Dr. R. S. Perkins, York street.

FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Sept. 3, 1918.

One of the unique features of Fort Winfield Scott is the Coast Artillery School for non-commissioned officers. This school was designed by Col. Frederick Marsh, commanding officer of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco, to supply the present great demand for efficient non-commissioned officers. The first session opened in July with an enrollment of about 200. At present over 600 men are receiving the two months' training course. The great interest shown by all who are in attendance and the so far gratifying results prove that this instruction is invaluable to non-commissioned officers and will be an inspiration to organize similar training courses elsewhere. Capt. Dinsmore Alter, commanding officer of the Enlisted Specialists' Preparatory School, organized the Non-commissioned Officers' School and is in command. Captain Alter has recently returned from a trip to the Coast Defenses of Los Angeles and San Diego, in connection with the establishment of similar schools at those points.

The 900 men of the Enlisted Specialists' Preparatory School and the Non-commissioned Officers' School reviewed the afternoon of Aug. 8 by Col. A. M. Hunter, district commander of the South Pacific Coast Defenses; Col. Frederick Marsh, commanding officer of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco; Col. H. C. Mathewson, fort commander; Majors E. G. Abbott and Garcin; Capt. Dinsmore Alter in command. These officers were later guests of honor at a dinner given to celebrate the victory of the Infantry Drill team of the Specialist School over those of the Navy and Marines of Mare Island and Yerba Buena Island, at the great Red Cross celebration held the Saturday previous at Ewing Field, San Francisco. The winning team, in charge of Captain Muir, was presented with a beautiful silk American flag. After the dinner, which was served in the mess halls of both schools, the Specialists adjourned to the Y.M.C.A., where they celebrated in honor of the championship team.

The Coast Artillery Marching Song is being used continually, and a contest is being started in the Enlisted Specialists' School to have a special marching song written for the school. The winning song will be revised by a committee of six of the best English students of the school, headed by a private who is head of the department of English at Throop College of Technology. Others of caliber almost equal will be on the committee.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 9, 1918.

Miss Lou Uline entertained on Friday at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, honoring her house guests, the Misses Frances Reynolds and Josephine Renz, of Kansas City, Mo.; Hope Dingess, Lucy Chellis and Charlotte Byram of Atchison, Kas. Mrs. Jesse Holmes, who is with her mother, Mrs. S. P. Neely, in Leavenworth, during the absence of Major Holmes in France, left Sunday with her sister, Miss Mabel Neely, for a visit in Portland, Ark., with their brother, Mr. William Neely and Mrs. Neely.

Mrs. Bert Phillips and children, who have been visiting Mrs. Phillips's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brewster, in Leavenworth, have taken quarters at Fort Leavenworth, where they will remain during the absence of Colonel Phillips in Siberia. Major and Mrs. F. V. C. Crowley and daughter, Mary Jane, came last week from Camp Travis, San Antonio, to be the guests of Mrs. Crowley's sister, Mrs. Otto Linck and Mr. Linck, in Leavenworth. They will remain a short time, afterward going to Boston to visit Major Crowley's parents.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Campine and family from Fort Meyer, Va., have taken quarters in the garrison. On Saturday a delightful social affair was given by the bachelor officers of the garrison, when they entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Leavenworth and their friends from Leavenworth and the neighboring cities, including about 200 guests. The hostesses of the afternoon were Mrs. W. A. Shunk, Mrs. J. B. Allison, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Mrs. Barnes. Music for the dancing was by the Disciplinary Barracks orchestra.

Col. Lloyd McCormick, retired, who has been the guest for the past two months of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, in Leavenworth, has taken quarters at Fort Leavenworth, where he will remain for several months. Col. and Mrs. Austin Parker, formerly of Fort Leavenworth, announce the birth of a daughter on Aug. 31, in St. Louis. Colonel Parker is at present on duty in Washington. Major and Mrs. Roberts, en route from Los Angeles, Cal., to Washington, D.C., were guests Saturday of Miss Rose Mason at the Planters' Apartments in Leavenworth.

Col. Austin Parker, en route from St. Louis to Washington, was the guest on Tuesday of Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, jr. Col. and Mrs. Stuart C. Godfrey announce the birth of a son Aug. 12 in San Francisco. Colonel Godfrey is in France with the Engineer Corps and Mrs. Godfrey is making her home in Berkeley, Cal. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Godfrey were stationed at the post last winter, at which time Mrs. Godfrey was foremost in all Red Cross and war work at the fort, having had charge of the work of supplying every man of the 31st Engineers stationed here at the time with sweaters, wristlets and helmets.

Major Gen. Eben Swift, commander of the American force in Italy from February until his return and retirement for force arrived Sunday at Fort Leavenworth to be with Mrs. Swift and two daughters, Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Colonel Humphrey, and Mrs. Carl McKinney, wife of Major McKinney.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 5, 1918.

Four French officers have arrived at Camp Kearny as advisors in matters connected with the training of the 16th Division. They are Capt. Leon Guillaume and Maurice Lacau and Lieuts. Chielain P. deM. deA. d'Assignez and Georges Lerodde. Col. Robert R. Wallach, acting division quartermaster, has been assigned to command the headquarters, trains and military police of the division. Schools for officers of all the Artillery regiments were opened Monday under the direction of Lieut. Col. Fred W. H. Peterson and Major Harry F. Huber, 143d Field Art.

At a luncheon given Thursday by Miss Elizabeth Burnham announcement was made of the engagement of her sister, Miss Eleanor Burnham, and Lieut. Wheaton H. Brewer, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Kearny. The bride-to-be is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clark Burnham, of Berkeley.

Col. Willis Uline, commander of the 21st Infantry, took active temporary command of Camp Kearny and the 16th Division Friday morning. Capt. John Y. Olaham, Med. Corps, and Paul E. Howe, San. Corps, and Lieuts. G. B. Hatland and Benjamin Shelley, of the Reclamation Service, have reported for duty. Company D, 21st Inf., which has been on detached service as guards at Long Beach shipyards, was the first unit of the regiment to reach Camp Kearny, where the regiment is now getting settled in the section formerly occupied by the 79th Infantry Brigade.

Lieut. Harvey Cassidy, 2d Inf., U.S.A., is spending a furlough at Hotel del Coronado with his parents, Mr. and Mrs.

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John I. Cassidy, of Washington, D.C., and Roswell, N.M. Lieutenant Cassidy returned in July from Fort Shafter, Hawaii, and has since been at Camp Fremont. He will soon join his regiment at Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Austin L. Sands and Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughters of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., are visiting in Los Angeles. Mrs. Sands planning to go on to New York for an extended stay.

Major R. Kompter, from Washington, an officer of the Personnel Division, has been aiding Capt. Irwin T. Minger, camp personnel officer, in getting done preliminary work in the formation of the 16th Division. Lieut. L. A. Cook, a recent arrival from Washington, has organized a school in nomenclature, assembly and dismounting of machine guns and automatic rifles. One hundred and fifty second lieutenants, graduates of the officers' training school at Camp Fremont, are to arrive here soon for duty.

The section naval base on Point Loma entertained a party of nearly two hundred young ladies from this city Friday evening with a dance at the Y.M.C.A. building. It is announced that Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., is working on plans to have Lieut. John Philip Sousa, U.S.N., come to San Diego and direct a massed band, formed by the consolidation of all the military and naval musical organizations in and around this city. Such a band would include fully 300 pieces. Lieutenant Sousa is at present stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Lieut. Fred L. Jones, assistant commander of the stage flying at Barron Field, Everman, Texas, is visiting his parents in this city.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry Gantz have as their guests at their Coronado home the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gantz. Major and Mrs. Theodore C. Macauley and daughter have left for Texas, where Major Macauley assumes command of Taliaferro Field at Fort Worth, succeeding Major Rheinburg, now overseas.

Mrs. K. E. Linderfelt, whose husband, Colonel Linderfelt, is now in France with the 40th Division, has left for New York city by automobile, accompanied by her children, and plans to make that city her home during her husband's absence overseas.

A tract of nearly ten acres of land has been turned over by its owner for the use of the Government during the term of the war as a recreation field for the service men stationed at Fort Rosecrans and other Government posts on Point Loma. It will be under the management of the war camp community service and will be laid out for baseball, tennis and football as well as general field meets. It is located immediately adjoining the Government reservation.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 8, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert Younglof entertained on Sept. 4 with an informal hop in compliment to their sister, Mrs. I. N. Farnham, of Los Angeles. A supper followed at the Younglof quarters, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. McDonald and Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman assisting the host and hostess. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Byram, Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Game, Captain Soderblum, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Jingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Boggess, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, from town, Miss Genevieve Hoffman, Mrs. M. A. Glendinning, Miss Helen McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coles, Lieutenants Edwards, Schultz, Fifer and Browning.

Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Game entertained at a box party at the Orpheum Sept. 3, in compliment to their guest, Mr. Anthony Cadogan, of Cuba, who was leaving for the west to sail immediately for the south. The others in the party were Col. and Mrs. George L. Byram, Mrs. Sabin, Major James A. Rose and Lieutenant Spencer.

Mrs. Lynch, wife of Capt. Hardie Lynch, M.C., would like to accompany her husband to France for duty at the front. Mrs. Lynch was a graduate nurse before her marriage, and, since the need arose locally by reason of the shortage of nurses for her services, has been giving her time to the city board of health. Both the young people have gone to Camp Bowie, Texas, for their first duty.

Mr. Frederick Porter, the Pacific Aero Club secretary, was a visitor to Fort Douglas last week and made a selection of site for a landing station for the aero mail route to be extended farther west. The broad level field southwest of the post was selected.

Both Lieutenant Colonel Worthington and Major James A. Rose have been busy the past few days getting moved and settled in their new quarters. The headquarters building in use since the early days in the West when Gen. Patrick E. Connor was the K.O. will be used by the medical officers, while two floors in the bachelor building across the way will form the headquarters for the U.S. Guards. Major Rose and Captain Game will have the rooms above, while Lieutenant Spencer with his clerks will be on the ground floor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Kingman entertained on Thursday with a dinner for Mrs. I. N. Farnham, of Los Angeles. Besides the guest of honor there were present Capt. and Mrs. Albert Younglof, Lieutenant Fifer and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coles.

The War Mothers of Davis county, which is the garden county just north of Salt Lake, took half a hundred boys out to Farmington on Sept. 8 for a "watermelon bust." The boys were taken out on auto trucks furnished by Salt Lake and spent a real day in melon patches in a real fruitful land, returning at night surfeited with the delicious melons.

Mrs. O. B. Meyer and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Meyer, and her mother, Mrs. R. C. Thomas, have arrived from Fort Leavenworth to spend the winter here. They have taken an apartment near Mrs. Meyer's sister, Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, and will remain while Major Meyer is in France. The son, Thomas, is stationed at Fort Douglas.

Officers at the post entertained at a circus party last week, the whole official family being included in the affair. The party motored downtown and following the circus enjoyed a delicious supper at the bachelor quarters of the young officers.

Major James A. Rose, the new commandant, has arrived, accompanied by his adjutant, Lieut. William Langbehn. This places Major Rose in command of the 23d Battalion of the United States Guards, a company of which is at Grace, Idaho, and another at Garfield, Utah. The first contingent of wounded soldiers to occupy the new reconstruction hospital at Douglas arrived on Sept. 7. A special service will be held for them by the Y.M.C.A. director at the post.

Word has reached Salt Lake that Lieut. Charles E. Pickett, of Salt Lake, is the first American officer to be made an instructor in the Artillery School at Saumur, France. He finished his

first course late in June and has been placed in the "Ecole d'Artillerie Americain."

Major and Mrs. Russell P. Hartle have been visitors in Salt Lake for the past few days, the major being on his way to the Northwest, where he will take command of a battalion of the 30th Division, now at Camp Lewis, on American Lake, Washington. They were entertained at numerous social affairs during their stay. Mrs. Hartle will remain for a visit of a few days longer with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Hamilton. Lieut. S. Grant Young, 26th Inf., who has just returned from eight months at the front, is visiting his family in Salt Lake and has been asked to talk on the war before several local societies. He is home on a brief leave.

Capt. Edwin Guthrie, U.S.N., for four years past the recruiting naval officer for the whole of Salt Lake territory, has been ordered to sea duty; he will be succeeded by Captain Madden. Lieut. Abner Wilson, of Kansas City, is in Salt Lake on a visit to his mother, Mrs. K. L. Wilson. He is a Columbia man who since being commissioned has been at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Jorgensen have gone to Camp Lewis, American Lake, where Captain Jorgensen will be in the Medical Corps with the base hospital there. Mrs. Warren H. Armstrong, formerly Miss Marion Busch, of Salt Lake, has left Fort D. A. Russell and will shortly join Lieutenant Armstrong at Fort Sill. Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Hatch and their infant son, who have been in Salt Lake for a time with relatives, have gone to Fort Riley, where Lieutenant Hatch is to be stationed for medical training.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Catun, Canal Zone, Aug. 24, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Buchard are in the States on a vacation of three months. Mrs. Lee and daughter Evelyn, of Empire, have gone to the States. Major and Mrs. Apple entertained the Evening Bridge Club Wednesday. Mrs. Anderson, of Quarry Heights, spent Tuesday at Corozal as the guest of Mrs. Turner. Miss Lois Phillips entertained at dinner Miss Eleanor Sproule, Miss Doris Decker and Miss Nancy Turner. Capt. and Mrs. Decker entertained the Evening Bridge Club this week.

Mrs. Willets and Mrs. Belnap lunched with friends at the Washington on Friday. Mrs. Twill returned home with them for the week-end. Mrs. Bogert, who has been so seriously ill, is slowly improving and expects to leave soon for her home in the States. Major and Mrs. Turner were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gann on Sunday for tea. Mrs. Apple entertained at a bridge luncheon Wednesday, in honor of Mrs. Towns, of Camp Gailard.

Miss Eloise Pearson was the overnight guest of Miss Lois Phillips Thursday. Major and Mrs. Turner entertained fourteen guests before the hop Friday. These guests were Capt. and Mrs. Nash, U.S.N., Major and Mrs. Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Gann, Lieut. and Mrs. Isaacs, Major Perry, Miss Phillips and Captain Moon. The Blue Cross Dance at the Tivoli was a most successful affair and netted a good sum for this worthy cause.

Lieut. and Mrs. Scott entertained at dinner Miss Harriett Morse and Lieut. Donald Timmerman on Friday. Mrs. Ferguson, of Colon Beach, entertained at cards on Friday, many Army and Navy ladies being guests. Among them were Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse and Mrs. W. V. Scott, of Gatun, Mrs. Allen Rutherford, of Empire, Mrs. Helman, of Fort Randolph, Mrs. Bryant and her mother, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Overton, of Coco Solo.

Capt. F. H. Banta, of Gatun, went over to Balboa for the dinner in honor of Col. W. A. Anderson, at the Tivoli. The many friends of Mrs. Charles Mann will be grieved to learn of her death in San Francisco recently. Mrs. Mann lived for many years on the Isthmus, where she had a great number of friends. She leaves a son and daughter, and husband, Lieutenant Colonel Mann, who returned from France in time to be at his wife's bedside at the time of her death.

Capt. Paul Connors, who has been at St. Thomas Hospital, has been transferred to the dispensary at Balboa. Mrs. Charles Ellsworth, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Hall, returned to her home Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Redman, of Coco Solo, were visitors at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow Friday. Major and Mrs. Allen Rutherford were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. Wright Scott over Sunday.

A dinner was given Friday evening at the Tivoli in honor of Col. W. D. A. Anderson, who is leaving the Isthmus. Many officers from the various posts on the Zone were guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell, of Corozal, are leaving for the States. Capt. and Mrs. Irwin were among the guests at a dinner given recently in honor of Mr. E. R. Polhemus, of San Francisco.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, P.I., Aug. 6, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Doores entertained with a buffet supper before the Topsisid hop on July 26. Major and Mrs. Donovan, Major and Mrs. Haines, Miss Robin and Capt. Buyers assisted in receiving. Those present were Majors and Mesdames Winslow, von Kessler, Peavey and Milburn, Capt. and Mesdames King, Jones, Lynn, Maguire, Edwards, Birdsell, Birdridge, Johnston, Stoneburn and Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. Swanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bricker, Dr. and Mrs. Freeland, Captains Buyers, Barker, Crom, Du Hammel, Gilbert, Lowell, Parrott, Lieutenants Day, Bates, Pinney and Smart. The Artillery band played outside the quarters and later the party attended the hop. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Pyle, of the Scout garrison, entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Rathgeber, Castles, Bishop and Glass, Lieuts. and Mesdames Tucker, Bishop and Skidell, Miss Rathgeber, Captain Frear, Lieutenants Rich and Williamson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Coles entertained Miss Tack, of Manila, for the week-end. Lieutenants Buchanan, Fisher and Bodenhamer entertained at dinner on Friday in honor of Miss Tack, other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Winterburn and Lieut. and Mrs. Coles. Colonel Morris, of Manila, has been on the post for inspection, being the guest of Major and Mrs. Donovan during his stay.

Major and Mrs. Winslow had dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mesdames Birdsell, Jones, Maguire and Lynn, Miss Tobin

(Continued on page 68.)



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Corrigidor Notes—Continued from page 67.

and Captain Buyers. On Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Doores and Major and Mrs. von Kessler dined with Capt. and Mrs. Dawson. Mrs. Waller S. Dade, of Manila, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Haines. In honor of Mrs. Dade, Major and Mrs. Haines entertained at dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Donovan, Major and Mrs. von Kessler, Capt. and Mrs. Dawson, Captains Buyers, Crom and Gilbert and Miss Davis.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Haines gave a bridge for Mrs. Dade, other guests being Mesdames Winslow, Jones, King, Johnston, Doores, von Kessler and Miss Tobin. Prizes were won by Mesdames Winslow and Dade. Major and Mrs. von Kessler entertained at tea following swimming on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Donovan, Major and Mrs. Haines, Capt. and Mrs. Lynn, Capt. and Mrs. Maguire, Captain Crom, Captain Buyers, Mrs. Dade, Miss Davis and Miss Tobin.

Lieutenant Jefferson was host at a supper party on Saturday at the Topsis Club following the movies, his guests being Mrs. Dade, of Manila; Col. and Mrs. Doores, Major and Mrs. von Kessler, Haines and Winslow, Major Donovan, Captains Buyers, Gilbert and Bardette, Miss Tobin and Miss Davis. Major and Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Dade dined with Major and Mrs. Donovan on Sunday.

Mrs. Birdsall had a thimble party on Monday for Mesdames Doores, Hines, Jones, Lynn and Edwards. A bridge tea was given by Mrs. Peavey on Tuesday for Mesdames Doores, Haines, Johnston, Lynn, Jones, Edwards, Winslow, Baldrige and Wagner and Miss Tobin. Prizes were won by Mrs. Haines and Miss Tobin.

The Red Cross building has been given a coat of white paint inside and has been thoroughly renovated under the direction of Lieutenant Abbott. Mrs. Doores, president of the auxiliary, is assisted in general by Mrs. Haines and Miss Hines. Mrs. Peavey is chairman of the knitting committee, Mrs. Glass of the membership committee, Mrs. Lester and Mrs. Hane of the home work, and Mrs. Garrico of the bed shirts and pajamas. The rooms are open every morning in the week and are especially busy scenes on Tuesdays and Fridays. This week Corrigidor is conducting a Red Cross drive, which is meeting with great success.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ARTHUR.—Born at Goldsboro, N.C., Aug. 20, 1918, to the wife of Major Joseph Dugan Arthur, jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Sarah Michaux Arthur.

ATKINS.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Atkins, U.S.N., a daughter.

AUSTIN.—Born at Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22, 1918, to the wife of Capt. James B. Austin, U.S.A., a son.

BLACK.—Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Percy Gamble Black, U.S.A., a son.

BOYER.—Born at Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 26, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Col. F. L. Boyer, M.C., U.S.A., a son.

CRUTCHFIELD.—Born at New London, Conn., Sept. 9, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. James A. Crutchfield, U.S.N., a son, James Arthur Crutchfield, jr.

FIEDLER.—Born at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Kendall J. Fielder, U.S.A., a daughter, May Orlinton Fielder.

HANSON.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 8, 1918, to the wife of Major A. W. Hanson, U.S.A., a daughter.

HASTORF.—Born on Sept. 1, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Albert H. Hastorf, jr., Air Service, U.S.A., a daughter, Jean Hastorf.

JONES.—Born at Painesville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. J. Douglas Jones, U.S.N., a daughter, Eleanor Moody Jones.

LUCAS.—Born at Charles Town, W. Va., Sept. 7, 1918, to

the wife of Major J. P. Lucas, U.S.A., a son, John Porter Lucas, jr.

PAINE.—Born at New Orleans, La., Sept. 3, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. C. W. Paine, U.S. Inf., a son, Clyde Weldon Paine, jr.

PRICE.—Born at Jersey City, N.J., Aug. 30, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Conrad C. Price, U.S.A., a son, Robert Cholwell Price.

PLUME.—Born at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 7, 1918, a son to Capt. and Mrs. Stephen Kellogg Plume; grandson of Col. John S. Parke, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Parke.

SAMUSSON.—Born at Rock Hill, S.C., Aug. 14, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Ernest Samussion, a son.

SAUNDERS.—Born at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4, 1918, to the wife of Capt. J. B. Saunders, U.S.A., a son, John Sterling Saunders.

SHARP.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 3, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. F. D. Sharp, jr., U.S.A., a son, Frederick Dent Sharp, 3d.

TAUSSIG.—Born at Newport, R.I., Sept. 11, 1918, to the wife of Capt. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., a daughter.

THOMPSON.—Born at New London, Conn., Aug. 30, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. T. B. Thompson, U.S.N., a son, Terry Dunstan Thompson.

MARRIED.

BADGER—SHORES.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31, 1918, Lieut. Edwin H. Badger, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Shores.

BOUCHER—FERGUSON.—At Washington, Sept. 4, 1918, Lieut. Henry N. Boucher, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Louise Ferguson.

COLP—MIRSKY.—At New York city, Sept. 7, 1918, Lieut. Ralph Colp, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Miriam Esther Mirsky.

CRAWFORD—FRENTZ.—At Glendale, Cal., Aug. 31, 1918, Ensign William Crawford, U.S.N., and Miss Meryl Frentz.

DRAPER—BAUM.—At Yonkers, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1918, Major William H. Draper, U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Louise Baum.

EVANS—DIVER.—At New York city, Sept. 3, 1918, Capt. Ralph C. Evans, U.S.A., and Miss Emily Hope Diver.

FEENEY—POWERS.—At New York city, Sept. 7, 1918, Lieut. James Warren Feeney, U.S.A., and Miss Anne Irwin Powers.

GUINN—BURSON.—At San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 29, 1918, Lieut. Joseph G. Guinn, jr., U.S.A., and Miss Lillian G. Burson.

HICKOX—BRIDGE.—At San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 27, 1918, Major Charles E. Hickox, U.S.A., and Miss Lydia Bridge.

HILLYER—DE GOLL.—At Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 5, 1918, Ensign Douglas Hillyer, U.S.N., and Miss Imogene de Goll.

HUESTIS—ORR.—At Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 7, 1918, Lieut. Russell C. Huestis, 36th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Orr.

KIRSCHNER—O'BRIEN.—At New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. John W. Kirschner, U.S.N., and Miss Beatrice Veronica O'Brien.

LONGEST—LONG.—At San Diego, Cal., Aug. 31, 1918, Lieut. William P. Longest, U.S.A., and Miss Frances I. Long.

MITCHELL—WELLS.—At Gatun, C.Z., Aug. 19, 1918, Mr. B. M. Mitchell and Miss Loretta Wells, daughter of Major I. K. Wells, U.S.A.

MOORE—SPILLER.—In New York on Sept. 7, 1918, Major Sydney Travis Moore, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Susan Montgomery Spiller.

OGDEN—LANG.—At Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 20, 1918, Lieut. Earl H. Ogden, U.S.A., and Miss Ruby Hazel Lang.

OSWALD—KELLEY.—On July 19, 1918, Lieut. Charles L. Oswald, U.S.A., and Miss Rose Kelley.

OUIMET—SULLIVAN.—At Brighton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1918, Lieut. Francis D. Ouimet, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Stella M. Sullivan.

SPENCER—TAYLOR.—At San Diego, Cal., Aug. 31, 1918, Lieut. Paul Spencer, U.S.A., and Miss Bonnie F. Taylor.

STURGES—BRISTOL.—At Claremont, Cal., Aug. 31, 1918, Lieut. David W. Sturges, U.S.A., and Miss Gertrude H. Bristol.

TRUBEE—RAYNER.—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9, 1918, Lieut. William Edgar Trubee, U.S.A., and Miss Avis Elsie Rayner.

WEBB—QUINN.—At the Boulders, Field Point Park, Greenwich, Conn., on Sept. 7, 1918, Lieut. Curtis Christopher Webb, Aviation Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Elsinore Margaret Quinn, of Greenwich.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—Killed at Call Field, Texas, Aug. 30, 1918, Cadet Ellis B. Babcock, son of Col. W. C. Babcock, U.S.A., and Mrs. Babcock.

BARTLETT.—Died at Clinton, Mass., Sept. 8, 1918, Mrs. Julia M. Bartlett, mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles R. Alley, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.

BRADFORD.—Died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1918, Robert Forbes Bradford, son of the late Capt. R. F. Bradford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradford.

HOWELL.—Died of bronchial pneumonia in the Metcalf Hospital, Winthrop, Mass., Mary Adele Howell, only daughter of Col. James Frederick and Adele Widdifield Howell, U.S.A., aged sixteen years, eleven months and twenty-seven days. Services in the Congregational Church, Winthrop, at 2 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 14, Mary's seventeenth birthday.

HUNGERFORD.—Killed in action at Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 27, 1918, Capt. Joseph D. Hungerford, 10th Cav., U.S.A.

KENNON.—Died in New York city Sept. 9, 1918, Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Inf., U.S.A.

PARMELEE.—Died at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 3, 1918, Mrs. Mary F. Parmelee, mother of Mrs. Low, widow of Capt. William W. Low, U.S.M.C.

REYNOLDS.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 5, 1918, Mr. Henry G. Reynolds, father of Mrs. Terrell, wife of Major F. B. Terrell, U.S.A.

SICKEL.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9, 1918, Col. Horatio G. Sickel, U.S.A., retired.

WHITNEY.—Died at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 4, 1918, Major Walter Whitney, R.C., U.S.A.

WHEELER.—Died at Burlington, Vt., July 17, 1918, Brevet Capt. Henry O. Wheeler, U.S.V., father of Major Sheldon H. Wheeler, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 65.)

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 7.—Col. M. J. Shaw detached 7th Regiment, Cuba; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

First Lieut. Robert E. Mills temporarily appointed a first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Wilcox detached Marine Barracks, Paris Island; to Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. W. Main, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with 3d Brigade, Galveston, Texas.

Second Lieut. Stanley Kios, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

SEPT. 9.—Major F. D. Kilgore detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. C. F. Kienast detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. M. B. Widemer, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve; detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Lieut. G. R. Rowan, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with A.E.F.

Second Lieut. H. S. Mott, M.C.R., appointed a second lieut.

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tenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with Marine Aviation Detachment, Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

SEPT. 10.—Capt. B. C. Murchison detached Gendarmerie d'Haiti, Haiti; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. E. B. Hansen detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Hqrs., Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. W. G. Kilgore appointed a second lieutenant (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Hqrs., M.C. Q.M. Clerk Harold H. Smith detached Depot of Supplies, Charleston, S.C.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerk J. A. Monks appointed a Q.M. clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerk Ray T. Leech appointed a Q.M. clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Q.M. Clerk J. S. King appointed a Q.M. clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marine Gunner P. H. Benz appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Pay Clerk W. P. Kelly appointed a pay clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

SEPT. 11.—Col. James C. Breckinridge detached duty as naval attaché, American Legation, Christiania; to Washington, D.C.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Following detached from sea duty to marine barracks at places named: Majors J. Q. Adams to Boston, Mass.; V. E. Stack to Quantico, Va.; H. C. Pierce to Philadelphia, Pa.; H. Schmidt to Norfolk, Va.; P. A. Capron to Paris Island, S.C.; Capt. R. A. Parce and J. E. Betts to Quantico, Va.; H. C. Savage and F. L. Shannon to Paris Island, S.C.

Following second lieutenants detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to sea: J. B. Darby, J. L. Nolan, A. R. Sherman, W. C. Hall, S. E. Wilson, L. F. Peifer, E. Earle, R. P. Moyer, D. Ball, J. T. Seldon and P. E. Bierly.

Second Lieut. J. M. LaMond, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with Marine Corps Recruiting Public Bureau, New York.

Second Lieut. G. C. Morgan, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with A.E.F.

Second Lieut. S. C. Grebe and B. Reisweber, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenants (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps and assigned duty with Marine Aviation Detachment, Miami, Fla.

Q.M. Clerk C. S. Daggett appointed a Q.M. clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Following men appointed marine gunners (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at stations as follows: Loyd B. Rice, 1st Brigade, Haiti; D. H. Johns, A. W. Rhamstine and W. D. Henry, 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo; R. E. Tucker, H. Holstine and B. G. Pierce, 3d Brigade, Galveston, Texas.

SEPT. 12.—Capt. C. A. Ketchum, M.C.R., appointed a captain (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at these headquarters.

Q.M. Clerk F. W. Staehle appointed a Q.M. clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty with Marine Aviation Detachment, Miami, Fla.

Marine Gunner V. B. Worledge detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Washington, D.C.

Following officers detached sea to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.: Majors J. L. Underhill and G. W. VanHoose; Capt. O. K. Brown, F. A. Hart, N. S. Hinman and W. H. Walter.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. T. B.—Your service with the Navy at Vera Cruz, April 21 to 23, 1914, or off the Mexican coast between April 21 to Nov. 26, 1914, entitles you to the Mexican service badge. Apply to the Bureau of Navigation.

H.R.B.D.—Regarding Civil Service positions, apply to the Civil Service Commissioner, Washington. If your nephew in the Army is a member of your household you may carry his star in your Service flag.

E. J. R.—See G.O. 155, 1917, as to conditions for awarding the Mexican Service badge. Your border service did not win you a badge unless you were in an engagement in which there were casualties.

W. H. S. asks: Enlisted Nov. 7, 1906, was discharged Nov. 6, 1901; re-enlisted March 1, 1902; discharged Feb. 28, 1905; re-enlisted April 14, 1915. Present enlistment now rank as sergeant first class and am being paid for my third period. I contend that under orders of 1912 I am entitled to only second

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period pay up to and including my fourth year of this period, April 14, 1919. If I am right it will be up to me to refund the Government as soon as mistake is found a sum of \$48 if such would be the case. I would rather have same rectified now than then. Answer: Your pay should be that of second period to April 14, 1919.

E. E. B. asks: Is a second lieutenant compelled to wear a gold bar? If so, state the authority for same. Answer: We have always understood that a second lieutenant is delighted to wear his gold bar. The order is found in Special Regulations No. 41, Changes No. 1, Par. 98.

DRAFT asks: Is a toluid operator essential, or is he subject to the draft? Answer: All such questions will be determined by the local draft boards, according to their instructions.

H. D.—The Army Appropriation Act of July 9 extends longevity rights to men in the Army who had earned longevity by reason of National Guard service and were transferred to the Army. Apply through channel.

H. B. M.—There is no information available since March last as to promotions in the old 7th N.Y. The 27th Division is now overseas.

M. E. D.—A wife is not authorized to apply for commutation of quarters. This is a matter her officer husband alone can attend to and the commutation, such as he is entitled to under the law, is payable to him at his station.

PROVISIONAL.—Examination to determine whether a provisional shall become a permanent officer will be held in accordance with Changes 2, Special Regulations No. 1. See issue of Sept. 7, page 19.

W. A. B.—Letters and packages for officers of the Navy on shore duty in England are to be addressed to the particular naval base number, care of postmaster, New York. Your husband should give you the number. Permit is not required for mailing packages to naval officers.

E. M. W.—The pension of the widow of a Civil War veteran under the General Pension law, as amended by the War Risk Act of Oct. 6, 1917, is \$25.

VETERAN.—Retired soldiers do not have to register under the draft as they are already under the law subject to call to service from the retired list, in the discretion of the President.

G. S. F.—Officers get their W.D. bulletins, circulars, G.O. and C.A.R. from The A.G.O.

P. B. M.—There is no order authorizing one to wear a gold star on left coat sleeve because he was one of the "First 100,000." There would be no reason for issuing such a decoration, as officers and men do not "go," they are sent.

C. F. W.—To note progress in the promotion of Navy officers, study the big lists of nominations in our issues of Aug. 31 and Sept. 7 and other personnel news.

O. I. R.—Promotions in the various arms of the U.S. Army are being announced under "appointments" from week to week, under our classified Army orders. Your turn may come any day. Did you read the unification order?

P. B. E.—Take your commission with you as a means of identification.

C. L. E.—Since lineal lists are no longer published, it is not possible to answer individual inquiries as to place on the list. See G.O. 73, the unification order. As promotions in the Regular Army occur, they will appear in our reports of Senate nominations. Appointments in the unified Army are published in the classified Army orders as they are given out.

D. S. W.—Three officers of the U.S. Army hold the rank and title of general. These are General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; General John Pershing, commanding the American forces in France; General Tasker H. Bliss (major general, retired), a general by brevet.

OFFICER'S WIFE asks: In your last issue you stated to R.H.E. and R.G.N. that the compulsory allotment laws did not apply to commissioned officers, although, to quote you, "if he did not provide for his wife he would be fit subject for court-martial." Is there no other way to compel an officer to take out insurance for his wife? How would one find out whether he had or had not? Was there not a bill before Congress making it compulsory for officers as well as men to make allotments? I think something should be done about it, for R.H.E. and R.G.N. are not the only ones interested in this. Answer: We do not recall a bill making it compulsory for officers to make allotments of their pay. As to insurance, it is every man's sacred duty to provide protection for those dependent upon him, but insurance is not obligatory even in civil life; that's why there are so many insurance solicitors.

W. S. M.—Transfer of an enlisted man in the Army to the Navy is not possible at this time.

P. N. C. asks: A first lieutenant in the M.R.C. after recommendation is promoted to captain, M.R.C. He had previously taken the examination for entrance in the Medical Corps and shortly after his promotion to captain, M.R.C., receives his commission as first lieutenant, M.C., and accepts same. Under the provisions of G.O. 73, 1918, unifying all branches of the Army, is he entitled to the higher grade in the M.R.C., or is it necessary for him to remain a lieutenant until again promoted in the Medical Corps? Answer: He is a permanent (or Regular Army) first lieutenant, and is no longer in the Reserve Corps in any grade, though he may be appointed to higher grade in the Medical Corps, U.S. Army, "during the existing emergency," and as casualties in the permanent corps occur he is eligible to permanent promotion from first lieutenant under the terms of existing law.

W. N. D.—Spanish War veterans out of the Service who are under forty-six years of age are subject to draft and must register. Your draft board will classify you. Regarding commission in the U.S. Guards, apply to The Adjutant General.

J. O. Z.—The white uniform is not worn by line officers and dental surgeons. See Uniform Regulations S. 41 and 42, with Changes to No. 5.

G. K. L.—Your C.O. can tell you how to apply for opportunity to attend a training camp to try for a commission.

L. F. P.—If you had five years' National Guard service before you became a provisional lieutenant, Regular Army, you are entitled to longevity pay.

W. E. A.—Rank in the Reserve Corps was determined by G.O. 144, 1917. Rank in the U.S.A., emergency appointment, will be according to date of commission.

OLD SOLDIER.—There is no evidence that the allowance of double time toward retirement will be restored on account of service in the war zone.

J. S.—Regarding your eligibility for commission in the Slavic Legion, apply through the channel.

A. H. M. asks: (1) Is a Reserve officer honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability incurred in line of duty entitled to any compensation? (2) Commissioned June 14, 1917, from the ranks, is this officer entitled to re-enlist within three months after discharge, in his old rank of first sergeant, providing the cause of disability has been removed? (3) Is an officer discharged for disability entitled to transportation to his home? (4) Will this officer be subject to draft? Answer: (1) According to degree of disability would be compensated under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act. (2) Yes; apply to The A.G. (3) Yes; an honorable discharge carries with it orders to proceed home, and this is at Government expense. (4) Yes, if out of Service, and not yet forty-six years old, he must register.

DISPUTED POINTS OF THE DRILL.

"Retired" notes an answer to a question on the drill that affirmed the opinion of a correspondent who maintained that an individual man armed with a rifle at the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" at retreat should stand at present arms. "Retired" asks: "Will your authority please give his authority? As this ruling conflicts with a decision of the Chief of Staff in, I think, 1807, and except in the case of a sentry on post, individual even, out of ranks, have never been taught that present arms was permissible. Rifle salute (at right shoulder) is correct." At the War Department it is stated that a rule covering the particular case is not laid down anywhere. The general rule is, however, that the individual man armed with a rifle does not present arms unless he is on post.

W. A. K. questions an interpretation based on Par. 163, (Continued on page 70.)

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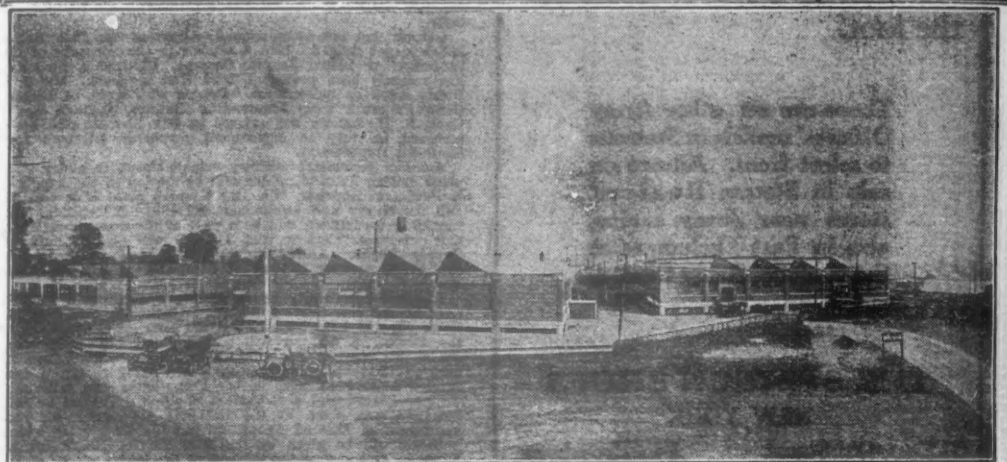
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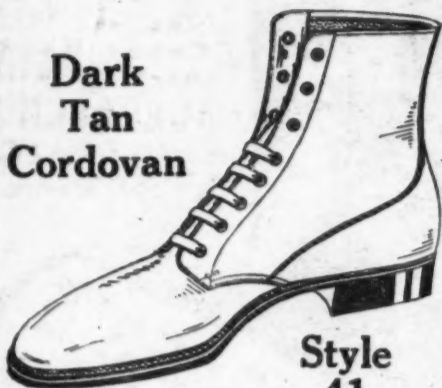
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Style
41

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The genuine Shell Cordovan used in the uppers is the choicest cutting of the butts, and is unexcelled stock for a shoe of this character. The top is made one inch higher than regular, so as to fit smoothly under the regulation puttee.

Reinforcing the leather sole with special fibre tends to exclude moisture and cold from the foot.

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THE STETSON SHOPS NEW YORK

5 East 42d Street 143 Broadway
117 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Disputed Points of the Drill—Continued from page 69.

I.D.R., as to position in close order drill of the ranking line sergeant of an Infantry company. "For about a year now," W. A. K. writes, "we have had five lieutenants to a company, therefore the sergeants do not command platoons unless two officers are absent." Our answer gave the positions of the officers and non-commissioned officers as prescribed in Par. 163 and the accompanying diagram. Reference of the question to the War Department brings the reply that Par. 163 and the accompanying diagram answers the question in detail. Par. 163 provides that "Platoons are assigned to the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, in order of rank, as follows: 1, right; 2, left; 3, center (right center); 4, left center."

W.A.K. also notes a query by R.T. as to whether in the movement "Fours right" or "Squads right" the men shall step off in the new direction on the seventh count. He writes: "The Drill Regulations plainly say 'the other number (4) of the rear rank moves straight to the front four paces and places himself abreast of the man on his right. Men on the new line glance toward the right while marking time and, as the last man arrives on the line, both ranks execute forward, march, without command.' As No. 4, rear rank, is, at the completion of that fourth step, almost exactly thirty inches from his place in line, he reaches that place on his fifth step and, as he is the last man to arrive on the line, it follows that the squad steps off on the sixth step with the right foot. There is nothing anywhere in the Regulations to prohibit that. If 'Squads right about' is figured in the same way, it will be easily seen that it is completed in ten counts and the squad steps off on the eleventh, with the left foot this time."

MACHINE GUN CENTER ACTIVITIES.

Camp Hancock, Ga., Sept. 5, 1918.

The celebrations of Labor Day and Lafayette Day, together with the First Victory of the Marne, made this week's activities in the Camp eventful. Labor Day was devoted to athletics. Track and field events and baseball games were played during the forenoon. The latter part of the day was devoted to the boxing carnival staged at Warren Park, Augusta, for the benefit of the Camp Athletic Fund. This contest was witnessed by over 15,000 civilians and soldiers, and a substantial sum was realized for a permanent Camp Athletic Fund. Lafayette Day, together with the First Victory of the Marne, was celebrated here last Friday and over 15,000 officers and soldiers passed in review before Brigadier General Edwards, his staff, the British and French military missions.

About 300 enlisted men graduated from the Specialists' School and were assigned to the main training depot, M.G.T.C. These men have completed a course of training as buglers, signallers, mechanics, saddlers and horseshoers. Several hundred enlisted men have been transferred from the Machine Gun School, and have been assigned to the various companies in the main training depot, M.G.T.C. Another transfer of 100 enlisted men from the Machine Gun School to the various companies, main training depot, has been ordered to take effect at once.

Fifty-four officers have been relieved from duty with various companies throughout the camp and have been attached to the Machine Gun School for instruction.

PORT SAM HOUSTON,

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 31, 1918.

Brig. Gen. William J. Glasgow, formerly commander 14th Cav., left Thursday for Fort Sill, assigned to the 10th Division. Mrs. James Frier and Miss Mary Frier are guests of Col. and Mrs. Williams until located in their new home. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Polk have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jane Jackson, to Lieut. George G. Ball, 14th Cav., the wedding to take place Sept. 14. Major Henry Dourif, of the French air service, arrived at Kelly Field Monday to study the methods at the Enlisted Mechanics' Training School.

The officers of the 2d Battalion, 3d Inf., entertained with a dance Friday. The chaperones were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Connally, Capt. and Mrs. Peterman and Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson. A splendid dance program was given by the 19th Infantry band. About 100 guests were present. Major Edward A. Rich, from the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, on a tour of Southern camps, is in San Antonio this week. Mrs. Arthur Nason has returned to Gerstner Field to join Lieutenant Nason.

Col. John V. Spring, jr., who has just returned from service in France, has reported for duty with the 18th Division. Major Austin, 14th Cav., left Monday for Camp Hancock, Ga., where Mrs. Austin will join him later. Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Gregory have returned to San Antonio, as Captain Gregory is in command of Co. C, 35th Infantry. Capt. P. L. Perdriat, 2d Light Infantry, African Battalion, arrived Tuesday from France as an instructor attached to the 18th Division.

The officers of Brooks Field entertained with a dinner dance at the Officers' Club Thursday. Dance music was given by the Brooks Field orchestra and many motored out from the city to attend.

Squadron D, of Brooks Field, gave a dance Tuesday in one of the new hangars in the field in which a special box was arranged for the commanders and their guests. The programs were unusually attractive, being adorned with the flying insignia. The guests numbered over 600.

Forty-five officers assigned to the 18th Division arrived in San Antonio last night, coming by special train from Camp Perry, Ohio, where they graduated at the rifle school. Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dixon and son will leave Sunday for Fort Worth, where Dr. Dixon, who has received a captain's commission, will report to Camp Bowie. Capt. Ramon Bon, French army, Captain Abbot and Lieut. A. Chiebaud, of the French military mission to the U.S., who are traveling through the U.S. visiting the training camps, arrived Monday from Camp Cody.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the 13th Battalion, 165th Depot Brigade, held a smoker in the barracks of Co. 50 in honor of Lieut. Joseph Conway, Philippine Scouts, who has recently been promoted from first sergeant. Major Hood Boone acted as toastmaster. Others who spoke of Lieutenant Conway's work were Lieutenants Mantor, Hayden and Cox. Capt. E. H. Alberty has arrived in San Antonio and has been assigned to duty as department personnel adjutant for the Southern Department.

Another permanent military establishment is a dry cleaning plant costing \$33,565, which will be erected at the supply depot at Fort Sam Houston. The dry cleaning plant is to cost \$2,115 and machinery and equipment \$31,450. A clothing and hat repairing department will be a part of the new plant. A canvas and cot repair shop to cost \$17,000 will also be built at the Supply Depot. An additional \$2,850 will be expended for equipment, making a total of \$103,410. Work will begin at once.

A negro community house costing \$10,000 will be built at once by the War Service Board at Hackberry and Central avenues. It will be operated upon the same plan as the one near the Alamo. A director will be appointed and the women will act as hostesses. The building will accommodate about 2,000 men and have a lobby, reading and writing rooms, a complete service department with barber shop, baths and tailoring conveniences, café and a recreation pavilion. The lot is 100x115 feet and was given by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the war, after which the building will be given by the War Service Board for a club house in recompense for the use of the land.

The Balloon Pilot is the official newspaper of Camp John Wise, covering all the activities of the camp. It is soon to be enlarged to a twelve-page sheet, with feature stories and special articles on ballooning. Lieut. Harold Hall is the editor, while Lieut. H. G. Schultz is business manager and Pvt. J. F. Lounney news editor.

More than 350 enlisted men at Kelly Field have been recommended for admission to the Central Officers' Training School and Quartermaster Training Camp at Jacksonville, Fla. Fort Sam Houston held its big monthly field meet Friday at

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the polo grounds. Every company and unit participated and it proved the most successful event that has been staged under the monthly plan. The meet was arranged by Lieut. R. E. L. Nicks. In the meet the 14th Cavalry carried off the honors by piling up a total of twenty-five points; 304th shops came in second with fifteen points, and the 3d Infantry third with twelve points. The big field meet at the flying department, Kelly Field, Friday, was an overwhelming success. Many hundreds of civilians saw the events and the entire flying section of the field turned out for the meet, which was comprised of five events: Fifty-yard dash; 100-yard dash. The relay race was run by eighteen men from each barracks, two men from the same quarters running at the same time. The progressive broad jump was very close. Barracks 54 winning by a few yards. The tug of war followed, when fifteen men pulled on each side of ropes, Barracks 33 being represented by the team, Barracks 35 carrying off their opponents with ease.

A new distinction will soon belong to Kelly Field, that of

having a Young Men's Christian Association building where in addition to the regular auditorium and classrooms for the enlisted men there will be a separate wing for officers, with comfortable reading and writing facilities, a large screened porch fireplace, social room and all the conveniences furnished by the Army "Y" in its regular buildings. Work will commence on this new structure some time this week and it will probably be ready for occupancy about the middle of September. It will be located near Post Exchange Substation No. 1, between that building and the officers' barracks.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 56-59.—Abbreviation "emer." after appointment represents emergency appointment.

CHANGES OF STATION.

Recent changes of troops of the U. S. Army in the Eastern Department include the following: Co. L, 22d Infantry, to Fort Jay, N.Y.; Co. L, 42d Infantry, to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; 1st Battalion, 22d Infantry, to East Potomac Park, Washington, D.C., relieving 3d Battalion, 50th Infantry, and 3d Battalion, 50th Infantry, ordered to Camp Sevier, S.C.; Cos. E and F to Fort Jay, N.Y., and Co. I, 22d Infantry, to Fort Jay, N.Y. (Aug. 26, E.D.)

G.O. 69, JULY 30, 1918, WAR DEPT.

COAST ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS.

I.—Para. 815, 816, 819, Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, 1914, are changed during the continuance of the present emergency as follows:

815. Omit the first sentence.
816. Rescinded.
819. Fourth line, after the word "gunner," add the words "or qualification for the rating held."

COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING CENTER.

II.—1. The Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, the Coast Artillery Concentration and Training Camp at Camp Eustis, Va., the Artillery range at Mulberry Island, Va., and the several schools and training camps at Fort Monroe, Va., will constitute a command independent of any Coast Artillery district, to be known as the Coast Artillery Training Center, with headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va. It will consist of three parts: Camp Eustis, the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, and the Coast Artillery School each with such staff as may from time to time be directed by the War Department. The Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay remain under the Department Commander.

2. The Coast Artillery School will comprise all courses of instruction for officers and enlisted men at Fort Monroe, Va., other than the garrison and post schools. It will be administered in accordance with Par. 123, Compilation of Orders, War Department, 1881-1915, so far as applicable in the present emergency. The Chief of Coast Artillery is authorized to make and amend rules concerning the selection of students, the courses of instruction and all other details. Commanding officers of Coast Artillery districts are authorized to issue travel orders for enlisted men of the Coast Artillery duly designated to attend courses at the Coast Artillery School, and the Training Center. Commander is authorized to issue travel orders for enlisted men relieved from duty there.

3. Enlisted men (except non-commissioned staff officers) of other branches of the Service than the Coast Artillery, who may be designated to pursue courses in the Enlisted Men's Department of the Coast Artillery School, will be transferred as privates to the Coast Artillery Corps, immediately upon receipt of orders for their admission to the School.

CORPS OF INTERPRETERS.

III.—Sec. I, G.O. No. 93, W.D., 1917, as amended by Sec. I, G.O. No. 66, W.D., 1918, is further amended to direct that there be organized for the period of the existing emergency, the enlisted strength thereof being raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment or draft, a Corps of Interpreters, National Army, under the supervision of the Chief of Staff.

2. The officers of this corps will be provided in the manner authorized by the third paragraph of Sec. 1 and Sec. 9 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917.

3. The following commissioned and enlisted grades are authorized:

Captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, and sergeants (with the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeants of Infantry). In addition to those who may be appointed to fill vacancies authorized by Tables of Organization, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one sergeant are authorized for each 500 prisoners of war interned in the United States.

INDUCTION INTO MILITARY SERVICE.

IV.—Sec. III, G.O. No. 53, W.D., 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Induction into the military service for duty with a bureau, including the General Staff Corps of the War Department in Washington or in offices elsewhere, is authorized only in cases of men technically qualified for such duty, physically disqualified for general military service, and physically qualified for special or limited military service only, or of men in the deferred classes where such deferment has been granted on the grounds of dependency.

2. Physically qualified men, skilled in highly specialized occupations, may be inducted for duty with a bureau when it is shown that it is impossible to secure men physically qualified for special or limited service for such assignment.

3. The chief of each bureau will replace all men, within the draft age who would be classified in Class I, qualified for general military service, now assigned to such duty in Washington or in offices elsewhere, by men physically disqualified for general military service and physically qualified for special or limited military service only, or by men in the deferred classes where such deferment has been granted on the ground of dependency, by Dec. 31, 1918, except those who are indispensable and where others not within the draft age are not available to take their places.

4. On that date the chiefs of bureaus will furnish a certificate to The Adjutant General, stating that all men then employed and not replaced who are within the draft age are indispensable and that others not within the draft age are not available to take their places.

5. All bureaus requiring the services of men in any capacity shall make requisitions for them upon The Adjutant General of the Army, who will co-ordinate the demand and assign the men as needed.

BULLETIN 40, JULY 15, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes sections of "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes.

G.O. 27, AUG. 1, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

Capt. Omer E. Malsbury, E.R.C., assistant in the department engineer, is designated as Officer in Charge of Gas Training. First Lieut. Oliver J. Mason, A.G.D., is designated as Department Personnel Adjutant.

G.O. 28, AUG. 5, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

1. Effective this date, Camp E. S. Otis ceases to be a separate station, and is hereby designated as sub-post to camp at Empire.

2. All papers intended for Camp E. S. Otis, for the Commanding Officer, Porto Rico Infantry, or for the detachment of the 5th Infantry, will be addressed through the Commanding Officer, Camp at Empire.

G.O. 29, AUG. 10, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

I. Major Charles H. Cunningham, 1st Engrs., from his present duties at Corozal and assigned to duty as department engineer, district engineer, and officer in charge of Engineer Depot, with station at Quarry Heights, relieving Col. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., in order to enable that officer to proceed to the United States.

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II. Major Roy O. Henry, 152d Depot Brigade, from temporary duty as assistant to the acting chief of staff and detailed as acting chief of staff and acting aeronautical officer of the department, vice Col. W. D. A. Anderson, C.E., relieved.

G.O. 27, AUG. 26, 1918, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

I. Col. Kenneth Morton, O.D., U.S.A., having reported, is announced as Department Ordnance Officer, Hawaiian Department, and in command of the Hawaiian Ordnance Depot, with station at the Hawaiian Ordnance Depot, Honolulu, H.T.

II. Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham, Q.M.C., having reported, is

(Continued on page 72.)

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G.O. 27, Hawaiian Dept.—Continued from page 71.
nounced as Department Quartermaster, Hawaiian Department,
with station in Honolulu.

ARMY G.C.M.'S.

Pvt. William A. Kerner, Co. G, 306th Inf., brought before
a G.C.M. at Camp Upton, N.Y., on April 6, was convicted of
having wilfully disobeyed an order to drill, and was sentenced to
death. The sentence was disapproved by President Wilson for
the reason that the Assistant Judge Advocate General who
officiated at the trial was not legally appointed. Private Kerner
was restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. No. 174, 1918.)

Lieut. Robert J. Landry, Inf., was convicted at Camp Beau-
regard, La., June 7, of violating the 96th A.W. He was sen-
tenced to be dismissed the Service, but the sentence was disap-
proved by the President, and Lieutenant Landry was restored to
duty. (G.C.M. No. 175, 1918.)

Lieut. James A. Rose, I.R.C., was tried at Camp Gordon, Ga.,
July 13, and convicted of violation of the 95th and 96th A.W.
He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President
confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. No. 176, 1918.)

Lieut. John N. Partridge, Q.M.C., was brought before a
G.C.M. at Camp Gordon, Ga., May 22, and convicted of having

absented himself without leave; failing to pay a board bill;
failed to repay money loaned him by a bank in Atlanta; falsely
certifying to his official signature; and making a false assign-
ment of his pay. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Ser-
vice. The sentence was approved by the President. (G.C.M.O.
No. 179, 1918.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. P. C. HARRIS, ACTING A.G.

Capt. E. F. McCarron, A.G.D., will repair to Washington
for military intelligence duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Major W. D. Rogers, A.G., to Camp Shelby, Miss., for duty
with 38th Division. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments, Adjutant General's Department.

Second Lieut. H. W. Sheldon, A.G.D., to 1st Lieut., A.G.D.
(emer.), Aug. 22, 1918. (Aug. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. E. F. McCarron, A.G.D., to captain, A.G.D.
(emer.), Aug. 20, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Capt. A. L. Koch, A.G.D., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug.
5, 1917; to Camp Meigs, D.C. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. M. S. Tabor, A.G.D., to captain, A.G.D. (emer.),
Aug. 23, 1918; to Camp Upton, N.Y. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointments of officers in A.G.D. (emer.), for personal
work, date of rank as indicated: To be captains—Capt. W. I.
Sweet, Aug. 5, 1917; 1st Lieut. J. E. Noyes, Aug. 28, 1918.
To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. R. E. Doan, Aug. 28,
1918. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. J. K. Nicholls, A.G.D., to major, A.G.D. (emer.),
Aug. 23, 1918; to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 31,
War D.)

Appointments of officers, A.G.D. (emer.), rank indicated:

To be majors—Majors N. F. Lovett, Aug. 2, 1918, and E. L.
Weischoff, Inf., Dec. 31, 1917. They will proceed to Washing-
ton, D.C. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Major H. L. Archer, A.G.D., to lieut. col., A.G.D. (emer.),
Aug. 28, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. C. F. Donnelly, A.G.D., to 1st Lieut., Inf.
(emer.), Nov. 27, 1917; to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and 1st
Lieut. Inf. (Sept. 4, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. J. E. Wyke from detail in I.G.D. (Aug. 30, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Judge advocates to camps specified for duty as camp judge
advocate: Majors F. S. White, jr., Camp Funston, Kas.; G. D.
Hunt, Camp Devens, Mass.; G. R. McLean, Camp Shelby,
Miss.; M. M. Shoemaker, Camp MacArthur, Texas. (Aug. 30,
War D.)

Major L. C. Davis, J.A., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 19th Division,
for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major E. G. Thomas
to Cincinnati, Ohio, Air Nitrate Plant No. 4; Capt. B. Chew
to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; L. H. McCall to Camp
Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; W. S. Cameron to
Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; 1st Lieut. Johnson to Jackson-
ville, Fla.; Camp Joseph E. Johnston; H. G. Woodbury to
Cambridge, Mass. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. H.
Noble to chief, motor transport corps; Capt. T. C. Dunlap
take station at Camp Merritt, N.J.; E. F. Shisler to Camp A.
J. Humphreys, Va.; R. P. Howell to Camp Gordon, Ga.; W.
J. Briscoe to St. Louis, Mo.; F. Barr to Fort Keogh, Mont.;
S. G. Sauer to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; W. G.
Craven to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Pelton to com-
mand Machine Shop Truck Unit No. 379, Camp Jesup, Ga.;
2d Lieut. C. A. Jenkins to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C.,
Refrigerating Plant Co. No. 301. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Major H. A. Gilbert, Q.M.C., to Mt. Union, Pa., take station
and assume duty as officer in charge of construction of sul-
phuric acid plant. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. G. C. Bosson, Q.M.C., to New Orleans, La., for duty.
(Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. J. H. O'Hair, Q.M.C., to Camp Joseph E. John-
ston, Jacksonville, Fla., Remount Depot No. 333, for duty
with Field Remount Squadron No. 327. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments, Quartermasters.

First Lieut. C. Koepel, Q.M.C., to 1st Lieut., A.G.D. (emer.),
Sept. 1, 1917; to School for Bakers and Cooks at Fort Shaf-
ter, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 17, 1918:

To be captains—Second Lieut. J. H. Houck and L. Roper.
(Aug. 30, War D.)

Capt. L. E. Thrush, Q.M.C., to captain (emer.), Aug. 23,
1918; to Washington for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Capt. C. L. Charlebois, Q.M.C., to major, Q.M.C. (emer.),
Aug. 28, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Capt. S. B. Dean, Q.M.C., to captain, Air Service (Pro-
duction) (emer.), Jan. 21, 1918; to Director of Aircraft
Production for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Appointments, Q.M.C. (emer.), rank in 1918 as indicated:

Captains to be majors—W. H. Farinley, Aug. 9; A. Irwin,
Aug. 17; C. G. Kinney, Aug. 16; I. H. Moore, F. Morell, E.
S. Neilson, Aug. 17; E. L. Roy, Aug. 16; O. T. Simpson,
Aug. 17; A. W. Warren, Aug. 16. First lieutenants to be cap-
tains—F. Donovan, R. C. Floyd, Aug. 17; W. M. Morton,
Aug. 16; B. E. Sauer, Aug. 17; H. K. Savage, Aug. 16.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants—J. Archey, R. A.
Ball, Aug. 17; J. J. Burke, Aug. 16; H. J. Clarke, Aug. 17;
F. Dunn, Aug. 16; B. F. entry, D. E. Hay, Aug. 17; A. G.
Johnson, W. Johnson, Aug. 16; C. Landau, Aug. 17; W. A.
McComas, R. B. McDonald, R. T. Munzer, O. R. Osmun, G. O.
Peavey, A. P. Riggs, Aug. 16; R. H. Rowland, Aug. 17; J. P.
Ryan, G. M. Scheer, S. H. Scheuer, L. R. Sims, H. A. Smith,
L. A. Smith, T. O. Smith, W. A. Stevens, H. E. Telling, Aug.
16. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 14, 1918:

To be colonels—Lieut. Col. P. Q. Corbuser (Cav.) and M.
R. Hilgard, Inf. (capt., Inf.). (Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 20, 1918:

To be captains—First Lieut. C. Davis, W. F. Sampson, N. A.
Tornquist, C. W. D. Best, D. E. Elmer, M. E. Elmer, M.
Rooney and 2d Lieut. G. C. Biel. To be first lieutenants—

Second Lieut. H. A. Bergman, L. Haimer, F. T. Moon, H. J.
Ruffels, H. L. McGuire, F. L. Scott, P. Cockfield, W. H.
Eason, J. B. Hohenstein, J. P. Mason, M. L. Murphy, R. H.
Waldo and F. J. Waters. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Q.M.C. (emer.), date of rank in-
dicated: To be captains—Capt. F. Bangert, Aug. 5, 1917, and
H. W. Kintz, April 20, 1918. To be first lieutenants—First
Lieut. J. J. Morgan, May 28, 1918; E. R. Lund, Aug. 15,
1918; A. W. Johnston, Jan. 10, 1918. To be second lieuten-
ants—Second Lieut. S. Kish, Nov. 28, 1917. They will proceed
to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., for course of training.
(Aug. 31, War D.)

Major W. G. Rogers, Q.M.C., to major, Air Service (Aero-
nautics) (emer.), July 31, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Officers, M.C., to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty
with Surgical Unit No. 1: Major R. H. Ivy; 1st Lieut. L. M.
Alofsin, S. C. Cousins, R. M. Fouts, A. F. Grove, T. E. Hackett,
A. T. Johnson, J. R. McCord, W. T. Rothwell, C. A. Salmon
and H. A. Sullivan. (Aug. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. J. W. Goode, M.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty
with Evacuation Hospital No. 23. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Officers, M.C., to Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y., for duty:

Capt. H. R. Drewry and B. P. Steele; 1st Lieut. W. L. Y.
Currey, A. T. Gordon and C. A. Wilske. (Aug. 29, War D.)

The retirement of Col. R. S. Ebert, M.C., from active ser-
vice on Aug. 29, 1918, is announced. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Majors C. L. Chase
about Sept. 24 to Hoboken, N.J.; P. Gath to Camp Sherman,
Chillicothe, Ohio; Capt. W. E. Lazell to Fort Schuyler, N.Y.;
F. S. Towle to Colonia, N.J.; U.S. Army General Hospital
No. 8; W. L. Adams to San Francisco, Cal., with Evacuation
Hospital No. 17; L. Fisher to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst
Field; H. E. Whitledge to Asalea, N.C., Army General Hospital
No. 19; B. K. Hays to Asalea, N.C., General Hospital No. 19;
D. V. Stuart, jr., to Washington, D.C., St. Elizabeth's
Hospital; 1st Lieut. C. B. Kendall to Camp Lewis, American



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Lake, Wash.; C. T. Dufner to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp
Travis. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers, M.C., to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, for duty:

Capt. J. R. Cunningham and 1st Lieut. A. M. Thomson. (Aug.
30, War D.)

Capt. J. R. Dillinger, M.C., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louis-
ville, Ky., for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. E. G. Festerling, M.C., to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clem-
ens, Mich., Air Service Flying School, for duty. (Aug. 31,
War D.)

Officers, M.C., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for duty
with 10th Infantry: Major F. J. Adams; Capt. W. F. Gray-
son, J. D. Henderson, N. R. Price and 1st Lieut. R. T. Farley.
(Aug. 31, War D.)

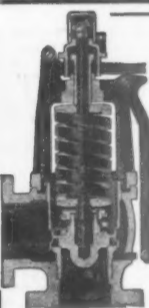
Officers, M.C., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for
duty with 10th Infantry: Capt. W. H. Eaton and 1st Lieut.
A. J. Mynatt. (Aug. 31, War D.)

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Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Majors W. J. Bell to
Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Evacuation Hos-
pital No. 49; A. J. Markley to American Lake, Wash., Camp
Lewis, with 166th Depot Brigade; Capt. W. Y. Seymour to
Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. E. Jennings
to Surgeon General, Washington; Capt. W. MacLack to South
San Antonio, Texas; P. F. Gule to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Ogle-
thorpe, Ga., with Evacuation Hospital No. 49; L. Ostrom to
Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Evacuation Hos-
pital No. 49. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. McC.
Snyder on Sept. 15, 1918, to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.,
Evacuation Hospital No. 30; Majors I. A. Allen to Petersburg,
Va., Camp Lee; A. G. Wilde to West Point, Ky.; Capt. H. L.
Stick to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; C. D. Postle to Base
Hospital No. 131, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; S. A. Hulon, jr.,
to Fort Riley, Kas., Base Hospital No. 90; W. Mathews to
Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; L. S. Lippincott to Camp Gordon,
Atlanta, Ga., Base Hospital No. 72; 1st Lieut. R. Atkinson
to Rochester, Minn.; W. E. Whitley to Hoboken, N.J.; G.
Gould to West Point, Ky.; F. A. Euler to Camp Custer, Battle
Creek, Mich., Base Hospital No. 99. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers, M.C., to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty
with Evacuation Hospital No. 27: Majors M. Bodenheimer and
L. P. Howe; Capt. F. E. Jacob, J. L. McCool, R. D. Streeter
and A. S. White; 1st Lieut. O. S. McMullen, H. L. Garner,
D. W. Vincent, A. H. Cleveland, O. R. Gregg, J. Gottesman
and C. E. Stolz. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers, M.C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty with
Base Hospital No. 131: Major D. F. Jones; Capt. N. C. Bis-
sell, H. W. Senger, W. H. Maloy, M. W. Myer and A. M.
Painter; 1st Lieut. H. P. Belknap, jr., S. A. De Martini, L.
P. Gaertner, W. L. Jackson, J. C. Williams and E. C. Grim.
(Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers, Med. Dept., to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, for duty
with Base Hospital No. 91: First Lieut. H. Bakwin and R. T.
Rance. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers, Med. Dept., to Camp Newton D. Baker, El Paso,
for duty with Base Hospital No. 97: First Lieut. H. Ray and
2d Lieut. A. H. Eggerth. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Chief, L. C. Shocut, M.C., to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.,
for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers, Med. Dept., to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.,
for duty with Base Hospital No. 71: Capt. O. T. Schultz and
2d Lieut. S. I. Clark. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers, Med. Dept., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with
Base Hospital No. 103: Capt. H. E. Meloney and 2d Lieut.
W. B. Smith. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers, M.C., to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, for duty:
First Lieut. F. M. Blankenship, V. M. Crothers, T. G. Ritch,
J. F. Wyles and F. H. Yates. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments, Medical Corps.

Major D. J. McCarthy, M.C., to lieut. col., Aug. 13, 1918.
(Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointment of majors, M.C., to lieut. col., M.C., Aug. 24,
1918: A. T. McCormack and L. T. Griffith. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointment of captains, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 4, 1918: J. A.
Hartmann, F. M. Hartsock, A. G. Gumm, F. P. Dorsey, P. E.
Larkin, J. Logue, T. S. Collins, A. E. Chace, W. H. Carter,
C. W. Gieson, T. G. Orr, G. M. Peterson, W. E. Carson and
H. W. Dale. They will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe,
Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for a course of instruction. (Sept. 4,
War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, for duty:
First Lieut. J. R. Burgess, E. E. Duntz, R. F. Gilbride, W.
C. Holland, M. R. Knoph, R. H. McBride, F. H. Weeks and
C. W. Welcome. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Deming, N.M., Camp Cody, for duty:
First Lieut. J. B. Jackson and O. W. H. McCall. (Aug. 30,
War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. John-
ston, for duty: First Lieut. S. Dickson, jr., C. R. Layton and
S. M. McKenney. (Aug. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. T. L. Stangebye, D.C., to Waco, Texas, Camp
MacArthur, for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. W. S. Shields, D.C., to Anniston, Ala., Camp
McClellan, for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointments, Dental Corps.

First Lieut. J. H. Smith, D.C., to captain, Aug. 23, 1918.
(Aug. 29, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. R. B. Van Skike, V.C., to Montgomery, Ala.,
Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 312, Camp Sheridan, for duty.
(Aug. 29, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. G. H. Dean to
Macon, Ga., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 311, Camp Wheeler;
1st Lieut. R. M. Morton to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee;
J. E. Morris to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; I. R. Vail to
Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; M. B. Purdy to Camp Joseph E.
Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Field Remount Squadron No. 330;
F. W. McConnell to Camp Kearny with 47th Field Artillery;
C. Hoffman to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; F. C. Herndon to
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 2d Lieut. E. E. Watson to Fort
Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie; E. E. Williams to Atlanta, Ga.,
Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 316, Camp Gordon; F. O.
Brostrom to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; E. A. Whallon
to Fort Keogh, Mont.; P. A. Weires to Fort Bliss, Texas.
(Aug. 30, War D.)

Capt. C. J. Griffin, V.C., to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for
duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Major K. Dunlap to
Washington; 1st Lieut. J. F. Morgan to Camp Kearny, Linda
Vista, Cal., with Base Hospital No. 96; 1st Lieut. H. G. Roesley
to Louisville, Ky., Motor Ambulance Instruction School. (Aug.
30, War D.)

Second Lieut. S.C., to duty as follows: A. S. Cooper to
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., Base Hospital No. 72; J. F.
Stanback to Deming, N.M., Camp Cody, Base Hospital No. 94;
L. Gerstung to Fort Riley, Kas., Base Hospital No. 90. (Sept.
3, War D.)

Appointments, Sanitary Corps.

Appointment of first lieutenants, San. C., to captain, San.
C., Aug. 22, 1918: I. B. Phillips, L. C. Ludlum. (Aug. 29,
War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Capt. R. L. Smith, Engrs., to Linda Vista, Cal., Camp
Kearny, for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. J.
Howard from assignment to 113th Engrs. and assigned to the
213th Engrs. He will proceed without delay to Camp Forrest,
Ga., and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty
with his regiment; Lieut. Col. C. H. Brown to Washington;
Major J. C. Steward to Washington; Capt. G. A. Watkins to
Fayetteville, N.C., Camp Bragg; Capt. E. R. Rall to 212th
Engrs., Camp Devens, Mass.; Capt. J. C. Ray to 544th Engrs.,
Camp Humphreys, Va.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Meyers to 545th
Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; 2d Lieut. H. P. Jordan
assigned to 113th Engrs. and to Hattiesburg, Miss.; 2d Lieut.
D. K. Shepard to 472d Engrs.; 2d Lieut. E. B. Hunley to
545th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; 2d Lieut. J. L.
Gillon and A. T. Powell, Engrs., to 605th Engrs., Washington
Barracks, D.C. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. from assignment to 106th Engrs. and as-
signed to the regiments indicated at Camp A. A. Humphreys,
Va., for duty: Capt. F. H. Miller, 215th Engrs.; C. R. Forbes,
217th Engrs. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. from assignment to 106th Engrs. and to
Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Major C. H. Rankin,
216th Engrs.; Major A. Y. Walton, 219th Engrs.; Capt. G. C.
Thornton, 220th Engrs. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: First Lieut. H. B.
Pratt to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; H. E. Horstmeier assigned to
22d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 2d Lieut. R. H.
Criswell to 56th Engrs., Fort Hamilton, N.Y. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class L. E. Hodges, Co. E, 2d Engrs., will be
sent to the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., will be placed
upon retired list and to home. (Sept. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. F. B. Garrett and P. W. Moore to Fort Benja-
min Harrison, Ind., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

(Continued on page 74.)

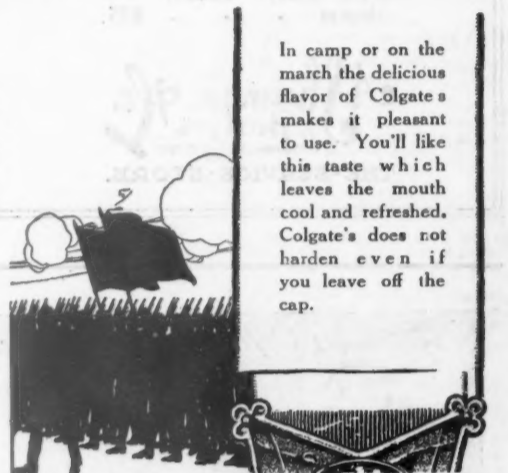


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Corps of Engineers—Continued from page 73.

Appointments, Engineers.

Appointments of officers, Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 22, 1918: To be captain—1st Lieut. A. E. McCabe; to be first lieutenant—2d Lieut. K. R. Woodford. (Aug. 29, War D.)
Appointments of officers, Engrs. (emer.), July 29, 1918: To be captains—1st Lieuts. A. Kennedy, jr., and F. C. Bidwell. (Aug. 29, War D.)
Major J. Stewart, Engrs., to lieut. col., Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 29, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Capt. C. M. Gay, Engrs., to captain, O.D. (emer.), Nov. 27, 1917, Ord. Dept., Washington, for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Capt. C. P. Noland, Engrs., to major, Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 16, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)
First Lieut. C. D. Smith, Engrs., to captain, Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Major C. H. Birdseye, Engrs., to lieut. col., O.A., during existing emergency, from Aug. 10, 1918. (Aug. 31, War D.)
First Lieut. L. S. Treuthart, Engrs., to captain, Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Appointments of officers, Engrs. (emer.), July 30, 1918: To be captains—1st Lieuts. C. M. Wheeler and W. L. Harlow, Engrs. (Aug. 31, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Capt. R. S. Penniman, jr., O.D., to New York, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)
Capt. W. C. Wright, O.D., to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)
Capt. H. E. Listman, O.D., to Jersey City, N.J., Military Corporation, for temporary duty not exceeding thirty days in connection with testing four-wheel drive cars. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Col. J. E. Hoffer, O.D., will assume duty as officer in charge of construction of the Springfield Armory. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments, Ordnance Department.

Appointments of officers, Ord. Dept. (emer.), Aug. 13, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors H. J. Malony and C. C. Sheppard, Ord. Dept. (Aug. 31, War D.)
Lieut. Col. G. H. Stewart, O.D., to colonel, O.D. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)
Capt. W. L. Adams, Ord., to captain, Inf., Nov. 27, 1917; to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty with 151st Depot Brigade. (Sept. 4, War D.)
Capt. J. T. Aldrich, O.D., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), June 28, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)
Ord. Sergt. A. G. Harter, O.D., to 2d lieut., O.D. (emer.), Sept. 4, 1918; to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

First Lieut. D. G. Sansbury, S.C., to New York, N.Y., general supply depot, 135 West Eighteenth St., for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)
Officers of Sig. C. to duty as follows: Col. S. D. Waldon is assigned temporarily to engineering department of Bureau of Aircraft Production, Dayton, Ohio; Major J. Andrews to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as S.O. on staff of commanding general, Field Art. candidate officers' training camp; 1st Lieut. I. A. Ramsey to Fort Leavenworth; 2d Lieut. C. R. Sullivan detailed as an assistant to the military attaché, Mexico. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Major A. D. Smith, S.C., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)
Capt. A. J. Neubauer, S.C., to Fairfield, Ohio, for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

JOHN D. RYAN, 2D ASST. SEC. OF WAR, DIRECTOR.

Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Capt. V. A. C. Henmon to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieuts. A. H. Kaffer to Lincoln, Neb.; J. H. Shaffer to Columbia, Mo., Training Corps unit at the University of Missouri; L. D. Harthorn to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field; P. P. Immel to Lonoke, Ark., Eberts Field; 2d Lieuts. H. E. Vandever and A. C. Lill to West Point, Ky.; G. E. Davis to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; R. H. Garrison to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; C. R. Dickinson to Anniston, Ala. (Aug. 29, War D.)
Capt. J. M. Holcombe, jr., Av. Sec., S.C., to Fairfield, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Capt. R. S. Younglove, Av. Sec., S.C., to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field, for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Capt. I. H. Case, Av. Sec., S.C., to Barron Field, Everman, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)
First Lieut. R. F. Hall, Av. Sec., S.C., to Hampton, Va., School for Aerial Observers. (Sept. 4, War D.)
First Lieut. M. S. Wilder, Av. Sec., S.C., to Wichita Falls, Texas, Call Field, for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)
First Lieut. J. P. Hermes, Av. Sec., S.C., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Major T. C. Macaulay, jr. mil. aviator, to Hicks, Texas, Taliaferro Field; Capt. J. J. Kingsbury to San Antonio, Texas, Army Balloon School, Camp John Wise; S. H. Mapes to Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointments, Air Service.

Appointments of officers, Air Service (Aeronautics) (emer.), Aug. 30, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. D. Block, R. Bowser, A. Joerns, W. F. Jones and J. H. McLean. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. A. I. Burgess, W. F. Conner, G. B. Harrison, DeF. A. Horning, J. B. Markley, H. C. Meyers, W. F. Scribner and W. C. Severinghaus. (Aug. 28, War D.)
First Lieut. G. Scott, Air Service (Aeronautics), to captain, Air Service (Aeronautics) (emer.), Aug. 23, 1918. (Aug. 29, War D.)
Appointments of officers in Air Service (Aeronautics) (emer.), Aug. 20, 1918: To be majors—Capt. L. Pickering, S. S. V. Schermerhorn, J. B. Reynolds, A. C. York, J. Milledge and W. Wadsworth. To be captains—First Lieuts. E. Blair, P. R. Turpin, P. P. Cook, W. E. Scarboro, H. B. Peters, L. Gourlay, S. M. Clement, G. L. Marburger, D. G. Keeble, J. R. Waller, R. S. Porter, W. W. King, R. Tower and C. A. Miller. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. S. Bowles, T. Le. jr., C. F. Gichrist, R. L. Grantz, H. F. Gaylord, A. T. Cole, E. F. Wieboldt, R. M. Snyder, T. E. Stagg, G. H. W. Luecke, H. F. DeLacour, F. B. Murray, S. Bonnal, jr., H. J. Kennedy, G. D. Litherland, J. H. Ryan, E. W. Hamman, P. Abrams, E. Chadwell, R. O. Compton, H. H. Crowell, D. L. Dwyer, R. E. Muehlman and S. Robertson. (Aug. 28, War D.)
Appointment of officers, Air Service (Aeronautics) (emer.), Aug. 5, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors W. Greene and W. C. Allen. To be majors—Capt. F. H. LaGuardia, C. M. Parker, P. A. Carroll, C. S. Jackson, P. H. Jennings, E. M. Colt, R. Marsh, jr., W. F. Kelleher, E. R. Soever, I. B. Jorimison, J. M. Satterfield, F. A. Preston, M. Dunn, P. H. Withington, J. A. Reilly, J. Murray, R. W. Bryant, P. Cramp-ton, J. A. Northrup and C. W. Adams. (Aug. 29, War D.)
Appointments of officers, Air Service (Aeronautics) (emer.), Aug. 22, 1918: To be major—Capt. G. H. Eichelberger. To be captains—First Lieuts. O. Preston, A. R. Trabold and A. Aub. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. A. L. Clark, K. Sloan and E. F. Atkins, jr. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Appointments of officers, Air Service (Production) (emer.), Aug. 21, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. A. Lee, D. J. Witmer, I. D. Wolf, H. E. Walker and T. B. Lawrence; 2d Lieuts. W. F. Hamby and R. E. L. Swan. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. Tempest, J. H. Smith, jr., E. J. Warner, J. P. Cake, H. C. Peterson and D. Watt. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Second Lieut. F. J. Rascovar, Air Service (Production), to 1st lieut., Air Service (Production) (emer.), Aug. 30, 1918. (Aug. 31, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain S. S. Robins to report to commanding general, 12th Division, or duty under his command. (Aug. 31, War D.)
Chaplain E. P. Newsom, C.A.C., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Sept. 3, War D.)

CAVALRY.

11TH—Temp. Capt. F. G. Rosenberg, 11th Cav. (provisional 1st lieut., Cav.), is honorably discharged as a temporary captain only. (Aug. 31, War D.)

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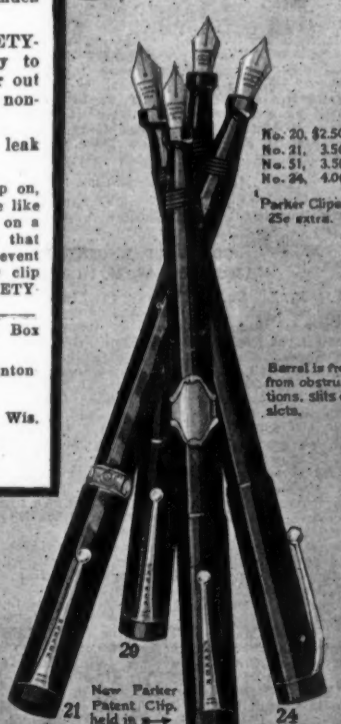
2 Infantryman

4 Major General U.S. Army

6 Minister

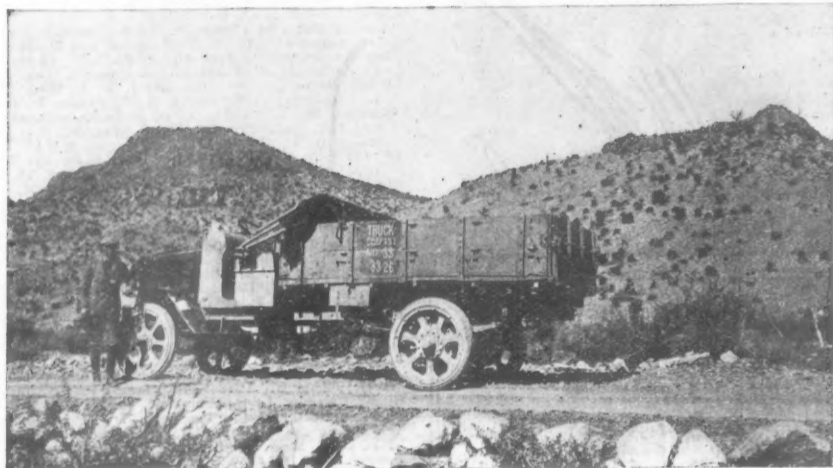
7 U.S. Sailor

8 Nurse



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FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Major R. E. Coulson, F.A., to Washington, D.C., Chief of Field Art., for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Appointments, Field Artillery.

First Lieut. N. M. Coe, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), June 12, 1918. (Aug. 31, War D.)
Lieut. Col. R. McT. Pennell, F.A., to colonel, July 30, 1918; Colonel Pennell is assigned to 34th F.A. and will remain on present duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)
Second Lieut. D. T. Nelson, F.A., to 1st lieut., F.A. (emer.), Aug. 23, 1918; to Chief of Staff for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)
Appointments of officers, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. C. L. Gay. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. R. W. Stewart. (Aug. 30, War D.)
First Lieut. E. P. Uptegrove, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)
First Lieut. E. M. Williams, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Appointments of officers, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 16, 1918: To be majors—Capts. J. Nash, O. I. Gates and J. R. McAlpin. (Aug. 30, War D.)
Appointments of officers, F.A. (emer.), rank as indicated: To be lieutenant colonel—Major H. R. Freeman, Aug. 23, 1918. To be major—Capt. F. C. Lyman, Aug. 21, 1918. (Aug. 31, War D.)
Appointments of officers, F.A., to 1st lieut., F.A. (emer.): Second Lieut. G. B. Kelley and L. O. Griffith. Lieutenant Kelly to 33d F.A., Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., and will join; Lieutenant Griffith to 29th F.A., Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., and will join. (Sept. 4, War D.)
Appointments of officers, F.A., to captains, F.A. (emer.): First Lieuts. F. M. Greene, N. J. Chittim and P. B. Watson. Captain Greene to 27th F.A., Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., and will join; Captain Chittim to 26th F.A., Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., and will join; Captain Watson to School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., and will join. (Sept. 4, War D.)
First Lieut. E. V. Spence, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918, and will report to commanding general, Southern Dept., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)
First Lieut. W. Tussey, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 20, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.A.C.

Officers, C.A., to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for duty: Second Lieuts. M. Fogel, L. O. Guinther, F. T. Heath, P. M. Hopkins, S. B. Silbert and H. L. Speck. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of C.A. assigned to 6th Trench Mortar Battalion: Capts. F. S. Krug, Jr., J. B. Lynch and 1st Lieut. J. P. Fenner. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Col. A. D. Raymond, C.A.C., is detailed in the Inspector General's Department and to Governors Island, N.Y., as department inspector. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. L. Buck to Fort Constitution, N.H., and assume command of Coast Defenses of Portsmouth; 1st Lieuts. C. E. England from assignment to 5th Trench Mortar Battalion and S. Rayne, C.A., is assigned thereto; C. G. Trammell is assigned to 6th Trench Mortar Battalion and will join. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. B. J. Chamblin, C.A., is relieved from assignment to 55th Ammunition Train and assigned to 48th Art. (C.A.C.). (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. R. M. Connell, C.A., from Panama to United States and to duty with Chief of Coast Artillery. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. F. S. McClintock, C.A.C., to Washington for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers of C.A. will join organization to which assigned: First Lieut. R. Leyshon to 59th Ammunition Train; 2d Lieut. C. J. Crispin to 58th Ammunition Train; 2d Lieut. G. Holmgren to 59th Ammunition Train. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointments, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. W. M. Evans, Inf., to first lieut., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 30, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Capt. C. C. Walton, Jr., C.A., to captain, A.G.D. (emer.), Aug. 5, 1917. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Appointments of officers in C.A. (emer.), July 29, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. G. McNulty, S. Bird, J. H. Snyder, J. C. Wooten, 2d, H. H. Perry, P. D. Meyers, C.A. (Aug. 31, War D.)

INFANTRY.

25TH—First Sergt. P. Moss, Co. A, 25th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and to home. (Aug. 30, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. E. J. MacIvor, Inf., is appointed C.O. of the Students' Army Training Corps unit at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Capt. E. Durell, Inf., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty with Field Art. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Washington and report in person to Chief of Staff for duty: Capts. E. J. Marks, C. E. McCarthy, C. W. Woolwine; 1st Lieut. L. J. Darr and Capt. W. A. Platts. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Capt. W. D. Canaday, Inf., to Williamstown, Mass., Williams College, for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Pishon, Inf., to Oxford, Ohio, Students' Army Training Corps unit at Miami University for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of Infantry to Washington, Army War College, for duty in course of instruction in General Staff duties: Majors R. L. Spragins, O. S. Wood and J. S. Leonard. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of Infantry to duty as follows: Col. P. A. Connolly to 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.; Lieut. Col. R. Grinstead to 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.; Major F. Richardson to 157th Depot Brigade, Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. F. M. Root to Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. J. Ellis, F.A., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 5, 1918; to Camp Beauregard, La., for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)
Lieut. Col. D. D. Tompkins assigned to 74th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. A. Fleckner, Inf., to Baylor University, Waco, Texas, for duty with Students' Army Training Corps. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. K. C. Cox, Inf., to University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., for duty with the three Students' Army Training Corps units. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Spence, Inf., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty with 157th Depot Brigade. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointments, Infantry.

First Lieut. E. Scott, Inf., to major, I.G.D., during existing emergency, from Aug. 20, 1918. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Capt. R. M. Douglass, Inf., to major, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 15, 1918. (Aug. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. E. S. Benedict, Inf., to captain, J.A.G. (emer.), Aug. 22, 1918, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. V. C. Ferini, Jr., Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 22, 1918. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Major H. H. Bissell to lieut. col., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 28, 1918, Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 63d Inf. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), rank from Aug. 16, 1918: To be majors—Capts. W. F. Carlip, J. Gorman, L. B. Schofield, D. R. Smith, T. Swann, De G. Van De Boe, J. H. H. Vanzandt. To be captains—First Lieuts. L. Bevan, K. Costikyan, M. W. Crane, F. S. Hossbach, G. D. Iverson, Jr., J. L. Jeffries, Jr., L. E. Kolmer, S. J. Laschenko, O. Levine, DeC. W. Orrick, J. D. Patton, E. Probstrednik, W. P. Rogers, B. H. Smith, J. W. Taylor, J. V. Thebaud, C. H. Wetzel, J. D. Wyror. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. B. Arand, E. R. Baker, H. M. Barkley, P. J. East, B. E. Bateham, C. B. Bethea, J. E. Bigg, O. A. Blien, F. R. Blosser, R. W. Bryant, F. C. Bubier, G. W. Burns, D. Bush, A. P. Carstensen, C. Cauthorn, A. J. Chartist, H. J. Clark, S. C. Collins, C. H. Davis, C. O. Davis, M. W. Edwards, H. F. Farrell, H. L. Field, Jr., F. Flaherty, O. Fulton, J. J. Gleason, V. A. Goss, J. H. Hall, Jr., A. F. Hamburger, W. G. Hayward, O. A. Henry, J. C. Hildebrand, Jr., W. A. Hiles, H. Hosford, W. E. Jenkins, I. Klein, C. J. Klotz, F. R. Knutti, F. W. Koehler, J. J. Krieg, E. Lloyd, Jr., C. H. McDonald, T. R. MacFarlane, E. McGowan, J. H. Mahoney, Jr., K. H. Marriott, E. P. Matthews, Jr., J. C. Matthews, O. Meeker, J. D. Meyer, R. D. Morrill, H. L. Murr, W. E. Ogilvie, Jr., S. O'Keefe, R. M. Palmer, J. M. Parker, E. C. Peter, D. H.

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), rank from Aug. 16, 1918:

(Continued on page 76.)

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315TH—Capt. T. Easley, 315th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., base hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 30, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. R. M. Thomas, Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. and to Charleston, S.C., for duty as department Q.M. (Aug. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. E. F. Porter, Cav., to Camp Kearny, Cal., for assignment to F.A. (Aug. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. D. C. Robinson, Cav., from duty with 1st Cav. to Camp Kearny, Cal., for assignment to Field Art. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Major E. O'Connor, Cav., is assigned to 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Col. J. Lockett, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., and assume command of that post. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. P. Kelly, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., as adjutant. (Aug. 30, War D.)

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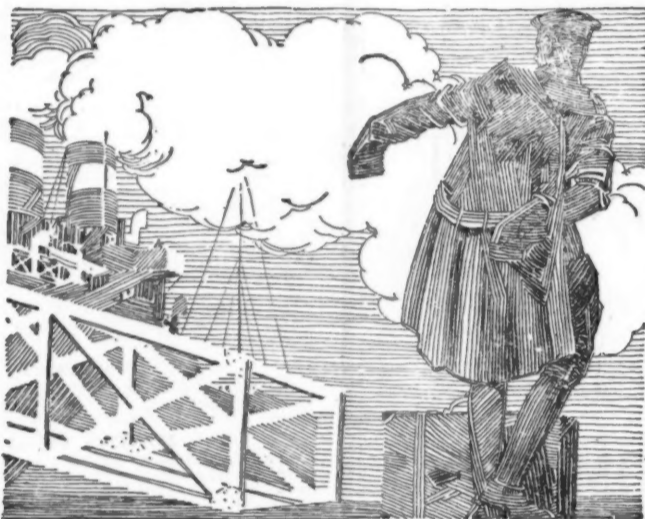


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Appointments, Infantry—Continued from page 75.

Picker, D. H. Sams, P. A. Sherrer, M. R. Sills, H. F. Smith, O. A. Smith, W. T. Sorg, A. G. Springer, O. E. Spruce, jr., M. W. St. John, T. E. Sullivan, H. W. Swisher, H. F. Vache, J. E. Ward, P. T. Webster, I. Weintraub, R. M. Werblow, A. Wertheim, R. D. Wooley. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Major O. C. Drew, Inf., to major, A.G.D., during existing emergency, from Nov. 27, 1917, and to Washington, D.C. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Major R. J. Herman, Inf., to lieutenant col. (emer.), Aug. 23, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. D. Chapman, J. L. Cherry, J. A. McCaughey. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. J. Krausnick, Inf., to first lieut. Inf. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Major M. O. Wise, Inf., to lieutenant col. (emer.), Aug. 7, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. T. C. Wylly, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. V. S. Evans, Inf., to first lieut. Inf. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. H. White, Inf., as colonel, Inf., during existing emergency, with rank from Aug. 29, 1918, is announced. He will remain on present duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Major J. G. Houston, Inf., to major, A.G.D. (emer.), Nov. 27, 1917, 18th Div., for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. F. O. Wickham, Inf., to major, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918; to Camp Sheridan, Ala., 67th Inf., for duty.

First Lieut. C. W. Dickson, Inf., to captain (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointments of officers in U.S.A. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: To be majors—Capt. H. E. Peterson and M. M. Garrett, Inf. They are assigned to duty with 804th Inf. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 22, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. E. L. Ring, E. L. Hayes, C. L. Tilden, jr., F. W. Timby, H. W. Patten, D. Johnson, G. A. Jacomini, H. J. Cundy, J. L. Schaefer. They are assigned to 62d Inf., Camp Fremont, Cal. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Major H. E. Hadley, Inf., to major, A.G.D. (emer.), May 10, 1917; to 19th Division for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 10, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. Farrar, R. S. Spangler, J. F. Ryan, C. H. Johnson, C. O. Plumb, C. D. Irving, H. L. May, A. G. Pettit, J. L. Hogan, A. B. Pratt, P. Milnes, H. R. Heininger, H. E. Hart, H. V. Place, E. G. Winter and J. H. Pritchett. They are assigned to duty with 45th Inf. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 1st Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergts. J. G. Adams, L. D. Atkinson, W. F. Compton, F. L. Dewey, F. Mureskie, G. F. Patterson, G. S. Rumans, C. Schreiber, J. Scully, H. T. Smith and A. R. Stevens; Corps. P. M. Braden, O. L. Hall and C. E. Yancey. The C.G., 13th Division, will assign each to a vacancy in that division. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 5th Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: First Sergt. F. E. Anderson, Sergts. G. M. Bessmer, L. O. Hammond, Corps. G. A. Wilde, W. H. Parsons, Battln. Sergt. Major F. W. Lesley, 1st Sergt. H. W. Wilcox, Sergts. J. Finley, J. T. Scarborough, R. J. Hampton, J. L. Daly, Mess Sergt. A. H. Parkin, Sergt. R. J. Douglass, Supply Sergt. S. A. Whitehurst. The C.G., 14th Division, will assign each to a vacancy in that division. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 10th Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergts. R. E. Geotige, L. Dunn, 1st Sergt. J. J. LeFebvre, Sergts. D. Amy, J. W. Fidler, P. C. Guerin, J. Taylor, G. Harris, J. L. F. King, C. F. Leneweaver, M. Binco, D. H. Fay, Corps. A. E. Green, V. Patalon, Sergts. H. C. Brackbill, F. Marshall, A. A. O'Pecka, 1st Sergts. J. Welsh, R. Burns, Sergts. E. F. Kimble, M. G. Wallace, E. S. Buck, J. A. Young, L. Parrett, E. B. Sampson, C. Uhland, 1st Sergt. H. Weichel, Corp. H. N. Ham, Sergts. A. B. Kranz, W. Frushour, C. H. Mong, W. J. Gleason. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointments of enlisted men of 14th Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergts. J. E. Driscoll, R. C. Loftis, Corp. E. Andrews, Sergts. J. Carr, H. L. Drake, L. W. McCoy, G. A. Warth, Corps. K. Grover, C. J. Jertberg, W. Jolley, jr., E. L. Lawler, Pvt. 1st Class R. K. Howard, 1st Sergt. L. Brooks, Sergts. S. Gilbert, J. O. Pickrell, J. W. Wilson, Corp. G. V. Hodges, 1st Sergt. T. R. Johnson, Sergt. L. A. Cummings, Corp. A. Lacey, 1st Sergt. J. A. Broderick, Sergt. T. B. Oriot, Pvt. W. E. Jordan, 1st Sergt. G. M. Seckler, Mess Sergt. R. H. McGibbon, Corp. H. G. Joliffe, 1st Sergt. D. J. Kennedy, Sergts. G. W. Everman, G. C. Bennet, Corp. L. O. Cherrier, R. Young, Pvt. E. W. Samuel. The C.G., 19th Division, will assign each to a vacancy in that division. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 17th Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergt. J. W. Babbitt, 1st Sergt. H. J. C. Carraher, Sergt. R. A. Colvin, 1st Sergt. H. C. Day, Sergts. H. L. Dearborn, B. H. Dust, B. D. Hale, F. E. Hawley, 1st Sergts. R. E. Hicks, A. I. Hodges, Corp. O. W. Hudgins, Pvt. J. R. Long, Sergts. J. J. Owens, A. J. Shaw, R. Stockton, 1st Sergts. J. J. Suddath, J. Sweeney, Sergt. P. R. Taylor, 1st Sergt. T. Williams. The C.G., 11th Division, will assign each to a vacancy in that division. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 21st Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Regimental Sergt. Major B. A. Smith, Sergts. E. E. Melaney, H. E. Perry, C. W. Small, Corp. T. C. Gray, Sergts. T. Waldon, W. Wren, W. Harvey, 1st Sergt. C. A. Buchanan, Sergt. D. Brindley, Supply Sergt. H. E. Gillespie, Sergts. O. I. Groff, C. Miller, F. Miller, Corp. J. Mulharen, Sergts. F. Tomlinson, W. J. O'Hara, Supply Sergt. M. T. Burke, Sergts. A. T. Coahran, L. F. Mayotte, W. A. Smith, Corp. T. J. Hancock, Sergts. E. Dunn, B. Hayes, G. W. Smith, Corp. L. O. Cherrier, R. Young, Pvt. E. W. Samuel. The C.G., 19th Division, will assign each to a vacancy in that division. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 24th Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Corp. F. Burgess, Sergts. J. J. Nelson, A. Pace, Corp. L. N. Walker, Sergts. J. Nelson, H. White, Pvt. 1st Class W. A. Walker. The C.G., 24th Inf., will direct each to proceed to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 50th Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Battln. Sergt. Major H. C. Miner, Mess Sergt. F. J. Whitehead, Corp. H. F. Carey, Sergts. J. M. Donegan, R. E. Barr, J. E. Amig, R. E. Ball, Mess Sergt. E. J. Sisk, Corp. H. J. Blettenberg, H. McKenzie, H. F. Anderson, 1st Sergt. E. E. Dobbs, Corp. D. M. Berry, 1st Sergt. J. McCliment, Sergts. H. P. Herzer, W. M. Fitzsimmons. The C.G., 20th Division, will assign each to a vacancy in that division. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 22d Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: First Sergt. T. Chambers, Sergt. R. J. Pryor, Corp. W. F. Hall, Pvt. R. A. Dixon, Regimental Sergt. Major R. Goddard, R. C. Coleson, Corp. L. V. Jones, Pts. D. L. Nemerov, I. A. Nemerov, The C.O., 22d Inf., will direct each to proceed to Camp Meade, Md., 154th Depot Brigade, for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 32d Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: First Sergt. H. Menaugh, Sergts. G. Berfield, L. C. Christianson, Corp. F. D. Carius, Pvt. 1st Class W. H. Stauffer, 1st Sergt. A. Davidson, Corp. E. V. Crichtfield, G. Emery, 1st Sergt. L. C. Butler, Sergt. F. H. Chester, Corp. B. Conwell, E. Higgs, Sergts. W. G. Norton, E. F. Rough, Pts. L. Hamack, I. O. Gallez, Sergts. R. B. Johnson, L. Ulma, 1st Sergt. J. F. Feeley, Mess Sergt. J. F. Donlin, Sergt. H. L. Mashaw, H. J. Worlegmuth, Corp. J. Murphy, 1st Sergt. A. Engbreton, Supply Sergt. D. E. Hartlipp, Sergt. D. A. Ford, Mess Sergt. F. L. Shoulet, 1st Sergt. H. J. McGuffin, Sergt. A. J. Morris, 1st Sergt. J. Lee, Sergt. G. C. Ballew, 1st Sergt. L. Norris, Pvt. T. T. Tolson, 1st Sergt. J. E. Miles, Sergt. R. S. Daniel, Corp. C. O. Rex, M. R. Jones, 1st Sergt. J. S. Beat, Sergt. O. Walker, Corp. H. B. Walker, Battln. Sergt. Major C. Bingham, Regimental Supply Sergt. F. J. Smith. The C.G., 16th Division, will assign officers to vacancies in that division. (Sept. 4, War D.)

The appointment of following enlisted men of 35th Inf. as 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergt. E. E. Applegate, 1st Sergt. L. B. Berbigler, Sergts. M. E. Connelly, E. E. Davis, 1st Sergts. W. L. Elliott, R. L. Erwin, Corp. H. E. Gilliland, Wagoner R. R. Granzow, Regimental Sergt. Major C. E. Hale, Corp. R. C. Johnson, J. W. Love, Sergts. J. McDonnell, V. D. McGonagle, G. H. O'Brien, E. J. Pollik, L. Shepherd, 1st Sergt. A. R. Spann, Sergts. C. Thomas, E. Van. The C.G., 18th Division, will assign each of the officers named to a vacancy in that division. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men of 36th Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergts. M. A. Hodges, R. M. Linder, P. D. McKenzie, 1st Sergt. S. Woolley, Sergt. L. W. Cajacob, 1st Sergt. J. C. Erichsen, Supply Sergt. L. K. Fortier, Sergts. R. LaFaver, H. E. Taylor, W. R. Kinkaid, 1st Sergt.

(Continued on page 78.)



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Inf. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Sergt. J. W. Gulley, Corpl. P. N. Wilkinson, Sergts. B. E. Ralls, P. M. Jackson, J. G. Zimmerman, Corpl. J. B. Hamlin, Sergts. G. E. Pickett, J. W. Manley, S. Wielgus, Pvt. 1st Class G. Chambers, Sergts. W. Hayes, B. W. Roberts, L. M. Wetzel, Corpl. A. O'Mohundro, Sergt. F. F. Hill, Corpls. S. Maddox, L. J. Post. The C.G., 16th Division, will assign each of the officers to a vacancy in that division. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Appointment of following enlisted men as 2d Lieuts., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 4, 1918: Regimental Supply Sergt. Major H. G. Young, 1st Sergt. G. A. Stack, Sergts. J. S. Campbell, E. P. Howe, Regimental Supply Sergt. W. A. Fletcher, 1st Sergt. J. F. Cook, Battln. Sergt. Major A. H. Coan and Regimental Sergt. Major E. S. Jones, 57th Pioneer Inf. Each officer is assigned for duty with 57th Pioneer Inf. (Sept. 4, War D.) The appointment of B. T. Clayton, Jr., as a second lieutenant of Inf., with rank from July 9, 1918, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list with the pay of a retired second lieutenant of Infantry, to take effect at once. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. Aloe, Inf., to colonel, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 31, 1918; to Camp Fremont, Cal., 8th Division, for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Promotions, Infantry.

Promotion of officers, Aug. 28, 1918, and assignment to 804th Pioneer Inf.: To be captains—First Lieuts. V. Miller, M. J. Curtis, W. F. Back, L. M. Smith, P. W. Guse, S. C. Jacobson, J. E. Finck, H. C. Schulz and H. J. Rowe. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. E. Scott, L. F. Jackson, T. W. Anstead, G. T. Thompson, E. J. Althouse, D. D. Ashworth, G. L. Shoemaker, W. B. Geneva, V. P. Heibach, E. M. Grogan, D. E. Dunham, S. Welch, J. M. Baillie, C. R. Aingell, N. H. Tracey, F. W. Buchanan, P. H. Walters, W. H. Rigney, K. H. Handers, W. F. Swayer, W. Shuttleworth, N. C. Small, R. Stone, R. A. Sullivan, K. F. Warren, N. C. Whitcomb, L. W. Williams. (Aug. 31, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A joint board to consist of Col. D. L. Tate, Cav.; Col. B. C. Morse, 33d Inf.; Lieut. Col. E. J. Griffith, N.A.; Major W. E. Kingensmith, M.C.; Capt. O. E. Malsburg, E.R.C.; Capt. A. E. Morrell, Q.M.R.C.; Capt. G. B. Crommelin, Q.M.R.C. and Mr. R. H. Houston, civil engineer and superintendent of construction, Q.M.C., is appointed to meet at Camp E. S. Otis to make recommendations for repairs and additional new construction that will have to be made to properly house the troops under the new organization plan at Camp E. S. Otis, camp at Empire, Camp Gaillard, camp at Gatun, and at Corozal. (Aug. 2, P.C.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. T. J. Lewis, retired, from recruiting service for duty in I.G.D. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Major E. T. Winston, retired, to Oglethorpe University, Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty as C.O. of students' Army training corps. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Major C. B. Hardin, retired, to active duty as C.O. of training corps unit at the State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Capt. F. M. Gibson, retired, from duty on recruiting service and is detailed for duty with Q.M.C. and to the post supply officer, 104 Broad St., New York, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Col. H. L. Roberts, retired, to duty as C.O. of the Students' Army Training Corps unit at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Major C. M. Gordon, retired, to University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., for duty as C.O. of the Students' Army Training Corps. (Aug. 31, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

First Lieut. L. E. Thompson, C.W.S., to captain, C.W.S. (emer.), July 13, 1918. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. A. Sohon, C.W.S., to 1st lieut., C.W.S. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918. (Sept. 4, War D.)

UNITED STATES GUARDS.

Appointments and assignments to Central Dept. in U.S. Guards, with date of rank in 1918: To be captain—Sergt. D. S. Parry, Inf., Aug. 12. To be first lieutenant—M. F. Godfrey, Aug. 15. To be second lieutenant—C. Ashline, July 9; Sergt. D. McK. Hadley, Q.M.C., July 28; Sergt. W. J. Pike, general service, Inf., Aug. 17. (Aug. 30, War D.)

DISCHARGES.

Col. J. V. Spring, Jr., U.S.A. (major, Cav.), is honorably discharged as a colonel, U.S.A. only. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Major Van A. Snider, 62d Pioneer Inf., is honorably discharged. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. F. Keyes, Av. Sec., S.C., is discharged. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Major C. A. Heater, 61st Pioneer Inf., is honorably discharged. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. C. F. Kivlin, M.C., is honorably discharged on account of physical disability which existed prior to his entry into service. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. H. J. Weltmer, 54th Pioneer Inf., is honorably discharged on account of physical disability which existed prior to entry into service. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. E. H. Johnson, E.C., is honorably discharged on account of physical disability which existed prior to his entrance into service. (Aug. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. J. W. Parker, M.C., is honorably discharged. (Aug. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. S. H. Rust, 52d Pioneer Inf., is honorably discharged. (Aug. 31, War D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignations of Capt. C. P. Hill, Q.M.C.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Thornburg, O.C., and 1st Lieut. O. F. M. Kisting, E.C., are accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignation of Major J. P. Lord, M.C., is accepted. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Resignations of 1st Lieut. E. F. Emmer, E.C., and 2d Lieut. R. Wittum, Inf., are accepted for the good of the Service. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Resignation of 2d Lieut. D. W. Powell, F.A., is accepted. (Aug. 31, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

First Lieut. J. H. Fuller to grade of captain, U.S.A. (emer.), Aug. 22, 1918; to duty as commander of 1st Co., War Prison Barracks Guard, Fort McPherson, Ga. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers to such points in Texas as may be designated for duty as colonel of 3d and 7th Regiments of National Guard Cavalry, respectively, which have been authorized to be raised in that state: Lieut. Col. B. Leary, Jr., General Staff, and W. G. Meade, U.S.A. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued directing following officers to report in person to director, war plans division, War College, Washington, for a course of instruction in General Staff duties, are revoked: Col. J. DeC. Hall, Majors C. P. Titus, C. R. Abraham, W. S. Fulton, C. I. Crockett, E. S. Hayes, Inf., and G. Dillman, Cav. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. C. Taylor, U.S.A., to major, U.S.A. (emer.), Aug. 21, 1918. (Aug. 31, War D.)

Capt. H. R. Robbins, U.S.A., is detailed as assistant to the American military attaché, China, and will proceed to Peking, China. (Sept. 3, War D.)

First Sergt. F. A. Wedding, 29th Co., 154th Depot Brigade, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (Sept. 3, War D.)

ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT FOR ARMY AVIATORS.

An appeal for athletic equipment, and also musical instruments, for the enlisted men of our aviation forces has been issued by the National Aeronautic Committee, 289 Madison avenue, New York, of which Mrs. Newton D. Baker is honorary chairman, and Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, chairman. The committee, which is under the direction of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, has received requests from officers in command of Army air squadrons going overseas and also from all air training stations in this country, to supply equipment for baseball, football, soccer, basketball, track athletics, volley ball, indoor baseball, medicine balls, punching bags, boxing gloves, etc. Major General Kenly endorses this work, it is stated,

Appointments, Infantry—Continued from page 76.
T. Raleigh, Sergt. F. F. Riordan, Privts. G. W. Carter, G. W. Eggers, Pvt. 1st Class M. W. Paxton, Supply Sergt. E. F. Doolittle, Mess Sergt. R. Morrison, Pvt. S. Rossiter, 1st Sergt. C. D. Sims, Sergt. J. M. Brightman, 1st Sergt. O. Chaput, Sergts. W. C. Cull, L. B. Williams, Supply Sergt. B. M. Cosner, Sergts. H. Rostock, J. A. Hafner, R. E. Bower, 1st Sergt. S. L. Osborne, Pvt. 1st Class A. T. Sparks. The C.G., 12th Division, will assign officers to vacancies in that division. (Sept. 4, War D.)
Appointment of enlisted men of 97th Inf. to 2d lieuts., Inf.

(emer.), Aug. 27, 1918: Pvt. A. L. Dumaine, Sergts. J. Manix, R. J. Egan, L. Feehley, W. M. Harris, T. Brantley, Corpl. E. Cody, Sergt. T. J. Cosgrove, Corpl. V. J. Kelly, Sergt. L. F. Lamb, Corpl. J. L. Lohoefer, Sergts. H. P. Callahan, M. McMorris, Corpls. F. H. Johnson, S. Laroe, 1st Class Pvt. H. McConville, Corpls. J. S. Bednarchik, R. R. Haley, Pvt. H. G. Satterlee, Sergt. G. Schwartz, Regimental Sergt. Major F. W. Gill. The C.O., 37th Inf., will direct officers to proceed to Camp Travis, Texas, 165th Depot Brigade, for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)
The appointment of enlisted men of 82d Inf. as 2d lieuts.,

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GERMAN TORPEDOES, METAL SKELETONS.

The Germans in their extremity to make their raw materials for munitions go as far as possible have stripped their torpedoes until they are bare as skeletons compared with former efficient mechanisms, says an Associated Press letter from "an Irish port." It seems the idea is to get the highest possible explosive power and eliminate the delicate and costly propelling and steering apparatus. This has been done at the cost of accuracy and range, and it enhances the U-boats' danger by forcing them much closer to the target. But it has made a great saving of copper and brass. Under normal conditions a torpedo should be effective at 2,000 yards or more, but the Germans now seldom fire more than 500 yards, and when they believe they are comparatively safe they approach much nearer. At close range the stripped torpedo is practically as effective as the more complete type, but the Germans have made their submarine commanders pay in danger for what they have saved by producing an inferior torpedo.

NAVY STILL NEEDS SEXTANTS.

As the Navy's need of sextants is still critical we again call attention to the fact that any person having one or more of these instruments is requested to bring them to the Branch Hydrographic Office, 78-80 Broad street, New York city, where they will be inspected as to their fitness for use and an appraised value placed on them. Sextants with ivory scales or those needing more than minor repairs or adjustments are not desirable for Navy use. Payment will be made to the owners of the instruments accepted.

For more than a hundred years there has been a John Weidmer to fight in defense of France, says a Marine Corps note from St. Louis, Mo. To-day it is John Weidmer, of the 84th Co., 6th Regiment, U.S. Marines, and he has participated in some of the most desperate engagements and escaped unscathed. His great-grandfather, John Weidmer, fought with Napoleon I. through his first campaign as one of the Swiss guards. His grandfather, John Weidmer, also a Swiss, fought with the French in the Crimean War and

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later was in the Union Army during the Civil War. The parents of John Weidmer, Marine, live in St. Louis.

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